

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

## ROSH HASHONAH.

## FATAL ENDING OF THE JEWISH CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

Four Women Trampled to Death and Many Persons Hurt in a Synagogue Stampede.

New York, Sept. 26.—During service in one of the four synagogues in the tenement house, No. 27 Ludlow street, some one raised the cry of fire.

Immediately there was a panic and a mad rush was made for the door. The fire was speedily extinguished and very little damage was done, but in the panic that ensued four women were trampled to death and a dozen people seriously injured.

The fire was caused by two candles which were lighted on the platform of worship, and which set fire to the work work. Three hundred people were in the place at the time.

The noise of the rush on the stairs and the shrieks of the men and women caused a stampede of the worshippers in the other synagogues. They also made a rush for the stairs. Bright light and panic stricken, the people became wedged in the stairs leading to the second floor.

The policemen on post rushed in and succeeded in removing the wedge, a wild rush was made for the stairs leading to the street.

An investigation after the panic had abated revealed the fact that four women had been killed and a number of persons seriously injured.

The wounded were at once removed to the hospitals.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Protests from Citizens Sent to Washington—Hayes Calls on Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Protests in great number verbally, by telegraph and letter, have been received from Fortress Monroe, Va., against the execution of the order to remove all buildings on the government reservation there. This order was given because the residents had not complied with the notice given them to establish a sanitary system of sewerage.

Ex-President Hayes called at the White House, and President Harrison, who is recovering from the illness of Mrs. Harrison, made an exception in favor of his predecessor, and received him. General Hayes spent a short time with the president.

## FORTRESS MONROE WILL BE DEPOPULATED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26.—The citizens residing on the Government Reservation here have been peremptorily ordered off the land by the Secretary of War. This includes the Hyatt and Chamberlain's new hotels, and all must be vacated within 15 days. The circular further ordered the removal and tearing down of all buildings at the owner's expense.

The act of congress dated March, 1892, gave the secretary full power in this matter, and the order was issued, it is understood, because of the failure of citizens having residences and hotels on the reservation to comply with the request from the Engineer's department, that plans and specifications for the removal of the buildings be submitted at the fort be handed into the department.

## THE COTTON CROP.

The Outlook is Good, Except in Some of the Mississippi Districts.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—There has been no decided change in the condition of cotton since last week. In the Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas districts most favorable weather for picking has lasted the entire week; but as a general thing it did not have much beneficial effect on the poorer crops. Wherever the crop is good the weather helped it immeasurably, but in only such crops is this change noticeable.

As has been the case for weeks, Texas sends the most cheerful news of all the cotton states. There is picking in progress nicely, and the fruit is, in most instances, of a fair to excellent quality. In the Memphis district the crop has held its own, and in the Mobile section all classes of crops are vastly improved. From the Arkansas and Mississippi sections of Mississippi comes a mail which, placed on top of that already recorded, raises a column sky high. The best the planters there hope for is that the worms and beetles will leave unscathed the pillars of their houses.

## Where the Cotton Is.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,578,234 bales, of which 2,149,334 is American, against 1,881,372 and 1,450,168 respectively last year. The receipts at all interior ports are 89,283; plantation receipts, 127,571. Crop in sight, 335,160 bales.

## Grand Army Men Taken Sick.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Two old soldiers, who have been attending the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington, now lie on cots in the City Hospital, far away from home and relatives. Both men were taken from railroad trains and are suffering from malarial fever. The first to be received was Benj. F. Fly, of Racoon, Ill., who was brought from the B. and O. depot. The second was Levi Hawley, of Adrian, Mich., who was taken from the C. H. and D. depot. Both old veterans were as well cared for as though they had been residents of the city all their lives, and in a day or two will be sent on their way home.

## The Negroes in Ohio.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 26.—The negroes of this city celebrated Emancipation Day in grand style. The parade was truly grand, and the old-fashioned barbecue and ox-roast at the fair grounds were a huge success. The welcome address was delivered by Mayor Hall and Hon. H. S. Bundy of Jackson, and Rev. J. A. Snodgrass and Professor Hurd of this city, made speeches, but the oration of the day was made by Arthur J. Biggs of Cincinnati, the newly elected mayor. His speech was very eloquent and stirring masterpiece of oratory, and was listened to by over 3,000 people.

## ANOTHER CHOLERA VICTIM.

New York Reports the Seventh Death Since September 6.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Another death from Asiatic cholera has occurred in the city, making the seventh fatal case since September 6. The latest victim is Louis Weinagen, a coachman. He was taken to the Reception hospital Monday night from Mrs. Quenher's boarding house at 14 First street.

Bacteriological examination resulted in the discovery of the germs of genuine cholera. Weinagen has been hovering between life and death ever since he was taken to the hospital.

He was coachman for William Schlemmer, Bowers hardware merchant. He spent the summer with his employer's family at Bay Side, L. I., and came back to the city Sept. 8.

He was suffering from diarrhea for several days before physicians were called. The boarding house had been repeatedly disinfected and is now quarantined.

There are about 200 inmates in the house.

## FIRE ISLAND.

FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 26.—The Iron Steamboat company's steamer Cepheus left Fire Island at 7:15 o'clock a. m. with the passengers of the steamship Wyoming, who have been held there for some days.

## Worse in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—M. Dumay, member of the chamber of deputies, wife and child has been attacked with a choleric disorder and feared it is Asiatic cholera.

## A SEALED PACKAGE

Handed in by the Albany Grand Jury May Be Peck's Indictment.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—When the Albany county grand jury came into court, it handed in a sealed indictment among the others and retired. It is given out on the best of authority that this indictment is against Charles F. Peck, the commissioner of labor, and charges him with having willfully and maliciously destroyed public documents under the seal of the office of the commissioner of labor for publication. The indictment is found upon the evidence given the jury by the janitor of the building where Mr. Peck resides, and who testified that he was hired to burn up a lot of blanks, charged portions of which were put in evidence.

All of the employees of the bureau had been summoned to appear before the grand jury in view of beginning criminal proceedings on the indictment of Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck on the charge of destroying public documents. The employees were examined as to the sending out of blanks to manufacturers, the reception of them, and what became of them. Evidence was presented to show that Mr. Peck had destroyed at least a portion of the returns. Charred remnants showed that they were issued under the seal of the labor bureau, and that the questions asked were answered.

## TO FIGHT THE FUSIONISTS.

Alabama Republicans Have Put Out a Straight Ticket.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 26.—The Stephens wing of the Republican party filled out their congressional and electoral ticket here and will make a fight in opposition to the recent fusion tickets. It will be a three-cornered contest. The electoral ticket is as follows: At large, Arthur Bingham, ex-state treasurer, and Alfred Boyd, colored. For first district, B. M. Betts; second, Percival W. Morris; colored; fourth, district, H. A. Wilson; fifth, district, Benjamin L. Dyer; sixth, district, Irverson Dawson; colored; seventh, district, Edmund W. Smith; eighth, district, Joseph M. Hands; ninth, district, George W. Dean. Conventions in five of the districts had already put out candidates for congress and the following were nominated in the other four: First district, R. J. Davidson, colored; second, district, Charles O. Harris, colored; third, district, Alfred H. Handricks, colored; ninth, district, William Vaughan.

## THE STRIKING PRINTERS.

They Are Well Organized, and Backed by the Federation of Trades.

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—No such organization and concert of action has ever been seen in Atlanta as that of the striking printers. The Federation of Trades held a largely attended meeting at the hall on the corner of Mitchell and Broad streets and empowered its committee to act with the Typographical union.

That committee consists of P. H. Moore, C. B. Shackelford, A. B. Morrison, H. P. Blount, Charles L. Govan, S. M. White, J. W. Birdwell, P. S. S. King, E. B. Roberts, E. W. Montferrer, Herman Orvoren and John Willig. The union will pay off all men who have gone out regularly while the strike lasts.

## A Circular from Sonierby.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—A circular issued by Freeman D. Sonierby has been scattered broadcast in this city. It is addressed to Iron Hallers, warning them against the convention recently held here. The acts of the convention are declared null and void without sanction of law. Mr. Sonierby also gives notice that he has entered an appeal from the ruling of the court in the receivership case, and that he expects the higher courts to reverse a decision in his favor. He pledges his undying devotion to the interests of the Iron Hallers.

## The Great Texas Show.

DALLAS, Sept. 26.—The Texas state fair and Dallas exposition, which will be held from Oct. 17 to Oct. 30, will be Texas epitomized. Every nook and corner of this great, vast empire has been visited by representatives of the fair association, and judging from the applications for space, almost every county will make an exhibit, and every product, interest and resource of the state will be displayed to the thousands who annually visit the fair.

## Reorganized in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The order of the Iron Hall has been reorganized, and Freeman D. Sonierby of Philadelphia, re-elected supreme justice.

## LILLY JOHNSON'S CASE.

Her Trial Is Set for Oct. 3—No New Prosecution Entertained.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—The case of Lilly Johnson, who was indicted for the murder of Freda Ward in conjunction with Alice Mitchell, has been called in the criminal court here. Miss Johnson's counsel asked that the case be disposed of, stating that his client was practically a prisoner and in very bad health. He expected that a "plea of insanity" would be entered at once, as the attorney general had expressed himself as inclined to take that course, but to his surprise the attorney general made no motion and in the subsequent inquiry of lunacy given on the part of the state the accused for bail seven months ago must be gone over again. The acquittal of Miss Johnson is a certainty, as nothing was brought out in that application, or in the subsequent inquiry of lunacy of Alice Mitchell which tended to show that Miss Johnson had any intention of Alice's intention to kill Freda Ward when she accompanied Alice to the scene of the tragedy on the fatal January afternoon.

## THE SPECIAL TRAIN

Bearing Mrs. Harrison Reaches Washington, and She Is Resting Well.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—At 8:35 o'clock a. m. the special train on the Pennsylvania railroad bearing the president, with his afflicted wife, his son and daughter, grandchildren and other relatives and friends, who have been at Loon Lake with Mrs. Harrison during her illness, reached the station here, and the long and sad journey, which had been undertaken with some degree of trepidation, was ended.

It had been completed, however, without any suffering on either side effect to the distinguished patient. Thirty minutes later she was resting easily in her bed at the White House, her mind much relieved by reaching "home," for which she has been longing throughout the past several weeks. Her physician, Dr. Gardner, reports that she stood the trip very well, and that her spirits were much buoyed up by reaching Washington, which he thinks will be greatly in her favor.

## AN EDITOR SHOT.

Killed in Broad Daylight on a Public Street.

SOMERSET, Ky., Sept. 22.—Joseph B. Rucker, editor of the Somerset Reporter, was going home from his office, and just as he was passing along the rear of an old stable on Mt. Vernon street, three shots were fired at him by an unknown assassin, who had concealed himself between the old stable and the corner stable, and the most public place in town, and the other shot entered near the heart and went through his body, and was cut out near his spine. He was shot within 300 feet of the police station, and the scene of the cowardly tragedy. Physicians pronounced his wounds fatal.

## THE WALL PAPER TRUST.

Offers of a Ten Per Cent Rebate Made by It to All Its Customers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The effects of the organization, a few weeks ago, of the National Wall Paper company, which includes all of two important companies, are becoming visible in the wall paper trade. Letters soliciting trade have been forwarded to various dealers, accompanying which are options, in the form of agreements, to the effect that the National Company agrees with the dealer, for a sale of the wall paper for the term of ten months from the first day of September, 1892, purchase, sell, deal and handle exclusively the products of this company the latter will, at the expiration of eleven months from date, pay to the said purchaser 10 per cent of the total purchases made during the period of ten months, provided the account has been paid in full.

## Another Suspect Arrested.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 26.—Sheriff Farnsworth has arrested and placed in jail a negro giving his name as Noah Anderson. He was arrested on a charge of shooting the negro Higo (Colo) Jail. Sheriff Tompkins of Lincoln county was telegraphed for and he came here on the afternoon train. He did not find Anderson to be the man wanted. Upon examination the negro was found to fully fit the description given to Davis, the Sedalia rapist, for whose arrest there is offered \$1,800. He will be held for identification.

## The Blind Preacher's Watch.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—According to a local paper, the watch worn by John Milton in life is to be seen in a shop in this city. It was made in Geneva in 1870. The story told is that it was pawned in St. Louis about a year ago by the Marquis Costello de Suamer of Verona, who found himself short of funds. He exhibited a certificate of genuineness signed by the curator of the British Museum. The watch, it is said, was made for Milton, with raised figures on the dial so that the blind poet could read the time of the day with his fingers.

## An Operator's Fatal Vacation.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Ind., Sept. 26.—Frederick J. Denton, an operator on the St. Louis division of the Big Four was killed in the Big Four yards. His parents live in Uniontown, Pa., and he was on a vacation here with his two sisters and a brother in this city. In attempting to get on a freight train to go home he struck a switch and was thrown under the train, cutting both legs and one arm off. His head was crushed and body horribly mangled.

## The Indian Troubles.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Candidate Jackson of the Choctaw nation and the senators and representatives of his party have held a conference at Ankers, and agreed upon a plan for a settlement of the present troubles. The proposition has been submitted to Indian Agent Bennett for his approval, and if he assents will then be presented to the Jones party for acceptance, and will be ready for publication in a few days.

## A MANLY LETTER.

## CLEVELAND WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.

He Explains His Action in the King Matter, and the Motives That Actuated Him.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—After the communication by Governor Buchanan of Colonel H. Clay King, condemned to death for the murder of David H. Poston, the brother of King's victim, Frank H. Poston, addressed a letter to Grover Cleveland strongly deprecating the letter he had written to King's niece, Mrs. E. K. White. Mr. Poston, courteous throughout his letter, was plain and to the point. He said that Mr. Cleveland's action was "unwarranted and a blow at good government," and would, in all probability, cost him some votes in Tennessee—It certainly would among the members of the Poston family and its connection.

## Mr. Cleveland Replied as Follows:

Frank P. Poston, Esq.: MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter I beg you to believe that I am in no wise wanting in sympathy for your family and friends of your brother, nor do I forget that in the situation there is a perfect case for conclusions arrived at without absolutely cool judgment, but I address in the hope that, notwithstanding all this, you may be able to take a more reasonable view of my conduct.

I have been amazed beyond expression at the misrepresentation which has been placed upon my letter, written to Mrs. White. I cannot conceive what there is in the minds of the people of your locality which leads them to give it a meaning so entirely foreign to my intention, and so entirely beyond the just interpretation. This is the first reply which I have thought fit to make to the frequent criticisms of my action in this matter. After some hesitation I have determined to say to you, on account of the sincerity and courtesy of your letter and your relations to the tragedy, that I am still utterly unable to account for the feelings which my letter has occasioned. Have you and others who are inclined to criticize my action for a moment reflected upon the fact that my letter was written in response to the pitiable plea of an apparently heart-broken woman, setting forth in a manner most impressive the reasons why the life of her uncle should be spared? Have you and my critics overlooked the fact that I absolutely declined to interfere with the governor in behalf of this man? Have you and they forgotten the courtesy and consideration which gentlemen in the north, as well as in the south, consider due to the appeal of a woman? Has it entirely escaped attention that the letter was dictated shyly and solely by the sympathy which every true man ought to feel for a woman in distress? I do not overlook the fact that in the closing paragraph of the letter I did say I felt there might be extenuating circumstances.

This, as written in connection with the plain statement of my letter, absolutely forcing the meaning on any one's mind who saw that my idea concerning extenuation was derived from the letter to which I referred. I should not care to speak with you if I did not add that, so far as my meaning and intent were concerned, I do not regret my action. In respect to your suggestion that this act of mine may result in the loss of Democratic votes in the pending campaign, you will pardon me, I hope, if I say that when political expediency forces me to be disinterested to a disinterested woman I am prepared to retire from politics. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

## IN THE HONEYMOON.

Alonso Rector Killed by a Desperate Character in North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 20.—The deliberate murder of Alonso Rector in Marshall, Madison county, on Saturday night, put a terrible end to the victim in his honeymoon. Rector was one of the best known and most highly respected young men of the county and was married two weeks ago to the daughter of a prominent citizen. Saturday night he was called on by Town Marshal Candler to help arrest two boys who were drunk. Rector complied with the order, and was accompanied by his bride, who was making her first trip to the county seat. They were on their way to the jail when they were stopped by a desperate character, who fired a shot which struck Rector in the forehead, and he dropped in his tracks, dying immediately.

West put spurs to his horse and escaped to the mountains. The community is greatly aroused.

## SHOT AN OFFICER.

A Kentucky Farmer in a Very Bad Scrape at Cairo, Ills.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—Harvey Ramage and Harvey Fox, two young farm hands living in Kentucky, attended a barbecue at Wickliffe, afterward coming to Cairo to end the day in a lark. After drinking considerable whisky they betook themselves to a respectable house, where they quarreled about the price of a bottle of beer. A whisky was blown for the police. Officer Dunker responded and arrested the two men on a charge of disorderly conduct, and started for police headquarters with his prisoners. They had proceeded but a few steps when Harvey Ramage suddenly jerked away from the officer, drew his pistol and shot the officer in the neck, the ball striking downward. It is said that Dunker can live but a few hours. Ramage is under arrest.

A Preacher Arrested for Counterfeiting. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22.—Deputy United States Marshal H. N. Faulkenbury has arrived in the city with Henry C. Moore, whom he arrested at Port Clinton on a charge of passing counterfeit silver coin. Moore is a minister and was on route to his church to preach his usual Sunday morning sermon. Deputy Faulkenbury offered to let him proceed to the church, and preach a sermon, but Moore refused, saying that he did not think the sermon would do either the congregation or himself any good. He was bound over in the sum of \$500 by the commissioners, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await the action of the Federal grand jury.

## A GREAT GATHERING.

Convention of the Roman Catholic Central Society of America.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 21.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Roman Catholic Central society of America has opened here. Dubuque is a Catholic stronghold, and has seen many a celebration, but this surpasses them all. Nicholas Gomer, president of the local society, welcomed the visitors, and briefly traced the story of the church and its remarkable growth in the Mississippi valley. Mayor Hungers followed in a speech of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of the convention by the president, Adolph Weber of Racine. The delegates and the local authorities joined in a pontifical high mass. The orator of the day was Bishop Marty of Sioux Falls, Dakota. His sermon was devoted almost entirely to the objects of German societies represented by the convention. He referred briefly to the school question, holding that the education of children as at present conducted was on the wrong plan.

## WILL NOT TURN OUT.

The Trades and Labor Organizations at the World's Fair Opening.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Trades and Labor Assembly, by a vote of 110 to 40, declined the invitation by the World's Fair directors to take part in the parade during the dedication exercises next month. Several hot speeches were made for and against the acceptance of the invitation. It was finally decided on the ground that working men could not endorse the fair as long as its gates were closed on Sundays. The members of the Illinois National Guard may not participate in the great parade next month, the state making no appropriation to cover the transportation expenses of but 1,500. The fair directors and the militia men are averse to turning out unless the full strength of the state is shown.

## BISMARCK COMING.

If He Lives to See the Event, He Will Visit the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Among the passengers on the steamship Travo was Morris S. Burnett, of 27 East Seventy-ninth street, this city. Mr. Burnett said that he had been invited by Bismarck to Kissingen, in Bavaria, and he says that the Iron Chancellor spoke of his intention to visit this country during the World's Fair at Chicago.

"He appeared in excellent health," said Mr. Burnett. "He is as bright as a young man. He is immensely popular. This was attested by the shouts and the 'hoos' that greeted him everywhere. He spoke to me with the greatest interest of American affairs, and particularly concerning the World's Fair. If he is alive, he said, he will probably visit this country next year."

## Interesting Land Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The officials of the general land office have prepared some interesting statistics relating to the operations of the last fiscal year, and the condition of the public land service generally. As to the vacant public lands now remaining under the control of the department are the following:

Alabama, 807,917 acres; all of which is surveyed; Arkansas, 5,001,319, all surveyed; Florida, 2,007,137 acres surveyed; 799,430 acres unsurveyed, total 2,806,567 acres; Mississippi, 978,415 acres, all surveyed.

During the year four mineral claims were located in Arkansas and patents issued therefor: Arkansas, 5,001,319, all surveyed; Florida, 2,007,137 acres surveyed; 799,430 acres unsurveyed, total 2,806,567 acres; Mississippi, 978,415 acres, all surveyed.

Miscellaneous patents issued: Alabama, 7,864 acres; Florida, 5,391 acres.

## Improvements in Savannah River.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.—Bids have been opened by Captain O. M. Carter, United States engineer, for deepening the Savannah river, from Petersburg, Ga., a point about thirty miles above Augusta, to the canal locks near Augusta, from one and three-tenths feet to two, and widening of the sluiceway from twelve to twenty-five feet. The lowest bid was that of William H. Walsh of Fernandina, Fla., who will do the work for \$80,000. Other bids were as follows: Marion Applegate, Haysville, Pa., \$10,750; A. T. Twigg, Augusta, \$11,375. When this work is completed large flat-bottom boats will be able to navigate as high as Petersburg and bring down large quantities of cotton and other products.

## A Roanoke College Endowment.

SALISBURY, Va., Sept. 21.—A. E. Watson, president of the First National bank of Martin, Tex., has given the trustees of Roanoke College, Salisbury, Va., an endowment scholarship in memory of his son, Armistead Churchill Watson, and Russell Lewis Wells, son of Professor S. C. Wells, students of Roanoke College, who were killed by lightning here on the 27th of last June. The young men had been intimate friends and room mates for three years, and their names will now be linked together in the Watson-Wells memorial scholarship, which is to be bestowed annually by the faculty upon some worthy student to aid him in pursuing his studies at college.

## Arkansas Negroes Mad.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 21.—Advises just received from Calhoun county state that there is a general uprising of negroes in Campagnolle township. The negroes are dissatisfied with the election law and have threatened to annihilate every white man, woman and child in the township. Captain James, an old and respected citizen, went to a meeting of blacks and tried to pacify them. A general fight ensued. Captain James was shot in the leg. Four negroes were killed and several more were wounded. Further trouble is looked for as the blacks are desperate and are led by bad men.

## After Mexican Invasion.

LAREDO, Tex., Sept. 22.—About noon the commanding officer at Fort McIntosh received a telegram from Robert Haynes, sheriff of Sanpatia county, stating that a body of eighty armed Mexicans had been seen in company with a great distance from Carrizo, the county seat of Sanpatia county. A less than one hour after the news was received, Captain Harvie, with his fine troop of cavalry, was passing through Laredo at the time the Mexicans were seen. The train pack of mules sent by the government last spring from Wyoming.

## TERSELY TELEGRAPHIC.

News Items That Flash Over the Wire from All Points.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, wife and daughter have returned from Europe. Efforts are now being made at Baltimore to reorganize the Order of the Iron Hall.

The national convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America is in session at Lebanon, Pa. The World's Fair people at Chicago will open subscription books for \$4,000,000 bonds October 10.

The Harry Morris stove and heating factory, Logansport, Ind., has been burned. The loss was \$50,000.

Unskilled non-union men in the Carnegie Homestead mills, broke a pair of steel shears worth \$15,000.

The third annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters is in session at New York.

Five persons, three of them women, died by their own hands in Chicago Wednesday. A sixth was saved.

The Daily News of Nashville, Ills., has made its first appearance. Trout & Bell are editors and publishers.

Canadian authorities have decided that United States citizens have no right to copyright in the Dominion.

William Quitmeyer of Jefferson county, Illinois, was run down and killed by a train. He was partially deaf.

The Mississippi Valley congress of women suffragists has just concluded its session at Des Moines, Ia.

The World's Fair directors complain of reports circulated abroad that the fair has been postponed for one year.

Canadian seceders from the Salvation Army have organized under the name of "The United Christian Workers."

Martin Rourke, one of the Cronin murderers, is very sick in the Joliet penitentiary, and a confession is looked for.

John J. Shortwell, cashier of the Colorado Hammer Brick company at Denver, is short \$25,000 and has disappeared.

The Arkansas state burning board, in the last year and nine months has destroyed securities to the amount of \$2,645,801.50.

The national convention of the Boys and Girls' Home and Employment association has just ended its sessions at Des Moines, Ia.

United States Minister to Chili Patrick Egan, is now at Panama. He will join for the United States as soon as the opportunity offers.

The projected oil pipe line from the oil fields of Pennsylvania to the Atlantic coast, will become an active competitor of the Standard.

J. J. McIntosh, Democratic candidate for congress from the Sixth Nebraska district, has withdrawn, finding that he is not a citizen.

The Pan-Presbyterian alliance, representing thirty nationalities and every branch of the Presbyterian church, is in session at Toronto.

General James H. Baker, formerly a prominent Republican of Ohio, and later of Minnesota, has come out for Cleveland and tariff reform.

The People's party managers held a meeting at Indianapolis. They claim that the Republicans are trying to buy off their speakers in Indiana.

The students and faculty of DePauw university, at Greencastle, Ind., are at war. The former threaten to leave in a body if the latter expels a junior officer.

Dr. Frank Powell, well known throughout the northwestern states, and who will be the People's party candidate for congress from the Seventh Wisconsin district.

The heirs of C. W. Niver will sue the United States, at Columbia, S. C., for \$250,000 for occupying the water front of Paris island as a dry dock and ship yard.

The wholesale price of broomcorn has dropped from 7 to 4 cents per pound in the last week. The syndicate in the visible supply last fall is going to pieces.

Mrs. Clara Hosmer, the wife of an ex-soldier at Bay City, Mich., starved to death in an old, isolated shanty, when found her husband was dying from hunger.

Two hundred tailors at Denver are locked out, having made a demand for advanced wages. The projected strike was anticipated by the employers, who shut up shop.

John Harrison, one of the most prominent farmers of Cook county, Texas, is mysteriously missing, and his friends have offered \$500 reward for information of his whereabouts.

Thurston C. Webster, the gambler and bookmaker, and murderer of Charles G. Goodwin, was for the second time put on trial for his life, last Wednesday, in the city of New York.

The provincial synod of Canada favors the denial of communion to divorced persons where divorce was obtained for any other cause than adultery, and the parties were married again.

Heath & Co., have enjoined the Pettis county, Missouri, school board from using any other grammar text book than Hyde's French lessons. The school board, which they had contracted to furnish.

Sixty Esquimaux, accompanied by several hundred dogs and a number of reindeer have sailed from Labrador for the World's Fair, where they will live in a village set apart for them.

P. M



## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.  
For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

## CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be looked at this low rate without the cash.

**Dal. M. Hardy the Third Party leader in North Carolina and the man who nominated Dr. Exum, the Third Party candidate for Governor, has returned to the Democratic fold. His open letter to Dr. Exum, published elsewhere, gives his reasons for his action.**

**J. M. Davis, of Fayette county, is one of the men nominated for Congress by the Birmingham Congregational Convention. That Convention pronounced against Cleveland and Mr. Davis will probably oppose him, yet on the 24th day of November 1890, during the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Davis, who was the member from Fayette, introduced the following resolution:**

"Whereas, Hon. Grover Cleveland will this day pass through the city of Montgomery on his way to New Orleans, now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Alabama, that we bid Mr. Cleveland, the greatest living American, God speed, and most cordially invite him, on his return, to visit the city of Montgomery and address the General Assembly of Alabama."

This resolution was adopted unanimously by a House composed of 55 Alliance men out of 100, among whom were Adams and Longshore and others who were down at Birmingham in Convention denouncing Cleveland only a short while back. If these men could so heartily endorse Cleveland then it may well be asked what has brought about their change of sentiment. Cleveland is the same man he was two years ago. Why are they so hard now on Cleveland and so soft on Harrison? Chris Magee could tell, if he would.

The People's Press falls into the error of assuming Gen. Morgan of having called the farmers "anarchists" in his Birmingham speech. This has been explicitly denied.

Any one who heard Gen. Morgan speak at Sulphur Springs, could not believe he would ever employ such harsh language, in speaking of the farmers. His whole speech was full of tender regard for that noble class of our people, and he did not manifest the least impatience, even while being interrupted by a follower of Weaver. On the contrary, he said to him: "I know you and I have been friends a long time—I do not intend to let you go, and you will not let me go." He pleaded for reconciliation and harmony, and when he closed his great speech with "God bless you and God bless your country" with tears. It is a pity Gen. Morgan to have called the farmers "anarchists." It would have been contrary to his mission of peace and reconciliation.

During his speech, Gen. Morgan paid a tribute to Gen. Forney, who has so long and faithfully represented this District in Congress, and the crowd cheered, showing the estimation in which Gen. Forney is held by the Democrats of Calhoun.

Gen. Morgan made a splendid speech at Sulphur Springs, notwithstanding the fact that he was sick with cold and spoke with difficulty. It was a grand exposition of the underlying principles of the Democratic party, was conservative in tone and did a great deal of good. The crowd present is estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred people. The best of order prevailed. People from all parts of western, northern, and middle Calhoun were there.

If the handful of Weave-fites in this county have believed that the old Democracy of Calhoun is dead or sleeping, they would have been undeceived, if they had gone to Sulphur Springs Wednesday and witnessed the first groundswell of the November earthquake.

Gen. W. H. Forney will go to Shelby county October 5th to address the people of Harpersville and vicinity on the political issues of the day. Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Birmingham will speak at the same time.

One thousand good and true Democrats went out to hear Gen. Morgan speak at Oxford Lake Tuesday. The "Solid South" is all right.

Weaver has quit Georgia and cancelled all his southern engagements because a little boy in Macon threw a blue-bird's egg at him. He is now posing as a martyr to the wrath of the bloody rebels. Weaver is a back number this early in the campaign. Goodby, little military despot. You had your day when you lorded it over old men and helpless women of the South at Pulaski Tent.

The South is glad to be rid of you and your Mrs. Lease.

It appears that Daniel got into the lions den at Sulphur Springs Wednesday, but he did not get out as well as did Daniel of old.

In Mr. Daniel P. Williams' question to Gen. Morgan touching the action of Congress on the free silver bill, Mr. Williams disclosed an inexcusable ignorance of a most important public event which was intimately associated with the financial policy of the Government; and yet, Mr. Williams assumes to be a teacher of the new school of politicians who know all about the question of finance and exactly what the government ought to do on the money question, and who are most glib in criticism of those Democrats the people have commissioned to serve them in Congress.

Verily, in this latter day, we see the blind leading the blind. The bible says, when this is the case, somebody is bound to fall into the ditch, or words to that effect.

Come in out of the dark, Daniel, and bathe in the soft sunlight of Democracy, that your sight may be restored and you may be able to see the coming splendor of the South under the benign reign of Grover Cleveland.

A gentleman from Olathe beat was in Jacksonville Tuesday and reported that the voters of that beat had formed a Cleveland club of sixty-eight members, which they confidently expected to increase to one hundred by the day of election. Among the members of the club are quite a number of men who voted for Kolb, but who do not propose to go out of the Democratic party in voting for a President. Cleveland is the only Democratic candidate for President. The voter in the coming election must choose between Cleveland or the candidate of some other than the Democratic party. A great many men who supported Kolb, supported him as a Democrat. They propose to draw the line when it comes to a formal abandonment of the party of their fathers.

Good news of this character comes from other parts of the county. The Cleveland and Robbins ticket will carry by a large majority in this county.

While Gen. Morgan was speaking, at Sulphur Springs, Wednesday, Rev. Daniel P. Williams made bold to ask him why it was the Democrats of the House had defeated the free coinage bill passed by the Senate. "We have been greatly hurt and disappointed at the action of the Democrats," said Daniel, who is a man after the order of the Weavers.

"Well, they didn't do it," said Gen. Morgan. Said Daniel, in surprise, "why that has been my understanding." "You are not correctly informed," replied Gen. Morgan, "they only voted to postpone the bill to this winter, and when Congress meets they will pass it." At this the Democrats cheered and Daniel lowered his interrogation point.

As the train drew in Wednesday at Sulphur Springs a horse attached to a buggy driven by a negro named Tom Clark ran away on College street, and came dashing at the crowd at a furious rate. The buggy was overturned and the negro thrown out. Fortunately the buggy struck a tree and stopped the animal before he reached the crowd.

The good news comes that the rolling stock company at Anniston will soon resume.

Capitalists have been in Attalla preparing to set that town humming. When Cleveland is elected good times will come all along the line, labor will find remunerative employment, money will be plentiful and we will all be happy yet.

A Correspondent from Olathe writes us that the Cleveland club of that beat has reached seventy and will go to one hundred. The following are the officers of the club. M. L. Maxwell, President; Ott Smith, Vice-President; E. D. Meharg, Secretary and Wm. Bell, assistant Secretary.

The Republican office accounts will be put out for collection this fall. If you do not wish to be dunned, come into the office and settle. This is business.

Honor Roll of the State Normal School, for the 3rd week, 1st quarter. Ollie Privett, Carrie Stevenson, Josie Caldwell, Maggie Clark.

B. E. Jarratt, President.

In Georgia Mr. J. V. McWhorter, a member of the Third Party Executive Committee and also a member of the State Campaign Committee, has published a card announcing his return to the Democratic party. Among other things he says:

I believe the Democratic party has been thoroughly aroused to the necessity of action, and if an opportunity is given it the party will quickly respond and enact into laws the much-needed reform. These reasons alone should satisfy me and my friends for the course I have resolved to take, but if these were not sufficient reasons I call attention to the division among the white people, and point to the solid, united determined stand of the solid, united determined stand of the common enemy, the Republican party, has just taken. With the white people united it is a hard fight to win; and divided the result is well spelled. Every reflecting mind. With three tickets in the field neither wing of the white people can hope to be successful. For these reasons I am satisfied as to what my duty is, and, being satisfied, I have the courage to declare that I will give my vote and influence to the Democratic nominees."

## AN OLD RELIC.

A Reminder of Forty-Five Years Ago.

It matters not at what age a man may have lived he loves to dwell upon the past. It is one of the sweetest recollections of the man of thirty or forty of today to look back to the time when he sat at his father's or grandfather's feet and with eager eyes and wide open ears drank in the tales of Indian times, or listened to some personal experience of an interesting nature. It has been even thus, and the only thing that Adam and Eve failed to have to make their cup of joy bubble over was, that they had no father and mother to tell them of the glories of the past—for there was no past. This is the reason, perhaps, that they listened to the beguiling words of the devil. There being no past, he pictured the glorious future to them, and up to the present time it is doubtful from which men derive most pleasure—a glimpse of the past or a dream of the future.

These reflections were brought about by a copy of the Jacksonville Republican of Oct. 26, 1847, placed upon our desk by Mr. Joseph Adair, which he found among some old papers of his mother, and which a crisp \$100 bill could not purchase from him. As the old paper was surveyed, the type as clear as the day it was published, but the paper, somewhat yellow from age, the tinkling bells of the past seemed to be ringing in our ears and Benton, (now Calhoun), in all of its past glory loomed up before the imagination. The natives of Calhoun will remember a good many of the incidents related in this old paper, which is all right except where the creases in the folds occurred, and an intelligent reader can supply the few words that have been obliterated by time.

The paper consisted of six columns to the page, the columns being very wide, and of course was an all home print, as patents were not known in that day. It was edited, printed and published by J. F. Grant, whom the Hot Blast has always been informed was one of the purest, best public men Alabama ever produced, and left a name for honesty and fidelity behind that is a just source of pride and gratification to his relatives and friends. The price of the paper was \$2.50 in advance, \$3.00 if not.

The first column on the first page was devoted to poetry, being headed by a cut of a music book open and a harp and a brass instrument lying across it. The first piece of poetry was a touching piece "To My Wife." Then another piece follows entitled the "Mad Maid's Song," which was evidently put in by the far seeing editor to capture the younger people who read his paper. After this came a lot of selections in prose. One piece created from the Oswego Palladium treated of "People Who Are Too Poor to Take a Newspaper," which shows that editors in that day like those of the present, were a little given to grumbling about not having quite as large a subscription list as they thought they ought to have.

Next came an article on the meaning of the word "Telegraph," which up to that time the writer held to be a misnomer. A clipping from the Charleston Patriot told of the cotton factories of that city, followed by a piece giving an account of "Gen. Scott's Speech to His Army." Then came a long piece copied from the Boston Nation, giving a recipe about "How to do a handiwork of a week's board," which is agitating a large class of our citizens of the present day, as much so as it did those of '47.

On the last column of the first page there is a proclamation by General Joshua L. Martin, calling for volunteers for the Mexican war. Like all documents of that sort it was eloquent and doubtless had the effect of sending a good many of the young hotspurs of Alabama to the front to fight the greasers.

At the head of the editorial column was an announcement of Alexander Snodgrass for Engraving Clerk of the House of Representatives, followed by several columns of news about the war with Mexico, which was the all absorbing topic at that time. There was no editorial and as the style of writing up the local happenings had not come into vogue, there was very little, if any local. The death of Judge Goldthwaite, one of the Judges of the State supreme court was announced, and also the fact that the Democrats had carried Maryland by 603 majority.

W. J. Willis, sheriff, had the lots of James M. Rainford and Joseph White, situated in the town of Alexandria, advertised sale to satisfy a judgment against them in the circuit court. Capt. D. W. Walker notified the Benton Cavalry to attend drill at Jacksonville. George Hoke, postmaster at Jacksonville, advertised the list of letters in the post-office unclaimed for. The law cards of Franklin W. Bowden, James Reeves, William B. Martin, John I. Thompson and James B. Martin appeared in its columns, some of them being located in the counties of St. Clair, Cherokee, Talladega, Randolph, etc. The Republican did the printing for five or six surrounding counties, and a great many legal advertisements were contained in its columns. A Burcham advertised the Choctaw Wool Cards, spelling the Indian word Choctawoloco with a "k" instead of a "c" as it is now spelled. H. S. Caulking gave immigrants notice that he would like to put them across the Mississippi river at Noduly.

The Arcade, a whisky saloon, had a solid column humorous advertisement, of which the following is a sample: "First and foremost we

have more supplies of the good things of life, than of your Wetumpka stuff neither, but all the way from Charleston, the real Cinderella Redin, spring triggered, Von Neber's favorite, depluss metro, articles, fixins, donits, tricks, entertainments and attractions, which we offer for nothing—but the cash. All hands round to and take in; prudently though, for fatal excess will slave the free soul, and wound up offering whisky at Granny Snappers at 60 cents per gallon and offering to buy back all bottles, barrels, kegs, etc.

The old Republican of that day seems to have been the official organ of a half dozen or so counties, and the way its columns were crowded with legal ads would make the average newspaper men of the present day open his eyes in wonder. The Hot Blast could write much more about this old relic of the past, but space forbids.—Anniston Hot Blast.

## Alabamians, Read.

"Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the following from the National Republican, Washington, D. C., the official organ of the Republican party taken from the issue of July 3, 1891, while the Force Bill was pending. It needs no comment.

"With the Lodge election law in full force over the South and various Democratic strongholds up North, we may confidently look for a different state of affairs. New York City will then return several more Republican Congressmen than at present, while more than twenty negro Representatives from the South will render the Republican control of the future Congresses absolutely secure and safe. As Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida contains a large majority of negroes, and as there are enough white Republicans in Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and Louisiana, acting in concert with the negroes, to put these States into the Republican line, we can confidently look in the future for seven Southern States to be reliably Republican. This means a gain of fourteen Senators and at least twenty Representatives to the Republican party."

When through the operation of the Lodge National election law, six or seven Southern States shall discard Democratic rule, we shall look confidently to see some measures of justice done the blacks, who have been so long defrauded of their rights. Heavy taxes should be laid upon the property of the whites to develop and extend the public school system in those States.

Separate schools for the two races should be abolished, and the plan of bringing the youth of both colors into close and equal relation in schools and churches given a fair trial as one of the most potent elements to break down the detestable bourgeoisie of the South. The right of the black to bear arms should be guaranteed to him, as well as the social rights intended to be secured him by the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The State laws against the intermarriage of the races should be repealed and any discrimination against the blacks in the matter of learning trades or obtaining employment should be made a criminal offence while the colored man's right to hold office should be sacredly protected and recognized. A few years of this policy will solve the race problem satisfactorily.

## THE WAY IN KANSAS.

Confederate Soldiers Barred From the Privileges of Voting in the Parent State of the Populites.—The Law on the Subject.

The following communication appeared in the Tobacco Leaf Chronicle at its last issue:

To the Tobacco Leaf Chronicle. I beg leave to call your attention and the attention of the voters of Montgomery county to the following clause in the Constitution of Kansas.

An amendment to the Constitution of Kansas, ratified in 1867, reads as follows: "No person under guardianship, no compos mentis or insane; no person convicted of felony, unless restored to civil rights; no person who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, unless reinstated; no person guilty of defrauding the Government of the United States or any State thereof; no person guilty of giving or receiving a bribe; and no person who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States, or in any manner voluntarily aided or abetted in the attempted overthrow of said Government, except all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States since the 1st day of April, A. D. 1861, provided that they have served one year or more therein, shall be qualified to vote or hold office in this State until such disability shall be removed by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the Legislature."

It will be seen from the above provision of the constitution of Kansas that no Confederate soldier and no person who gave aid and comfort to the Southern cause can vote or hold office in the State of Kansas, unless their disability to vote and hold office shall first be removed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the Kansas Legislature. As the Weaver party have seen fit to import into the South some men and women to teach the Confederate soldiers how to vote, I thought it not improper to let our people know what estimate is placed upon them in the State from which these emissaries of the third party come.

Respectfully,  
Jno. F. House.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

To Dr. W. P. Exum by the Man Who Nominated Him for Governor.

Goldshoro (N. C.) Argus.  
My Dear Sir—After looking fully over the field, I find no ground against the Democrats.

I looked carefully through the "political tinker," and I find that the Republican party is responsible for all the bad laws, and only occasionally has a Democrat voted for any of these bad laws.

The Republican party passed all the bad acts of financial legislation which we have had since 1860, namely those acts explained in the "seven financial conspiracies" so truthfully by Mrs. Emery, and when these measures went through Congress every branch was Republican.

One of the leading facts of our reformers now advocate is that this legislation has been more harmful than even the iniquitous protective tariff laws, of which the Republican party is also the author and advocate. When Mrs. Emery's eloquence shook the faith of the Western Republicans in their party, I am of the opinion that the jointment should have been, go to the Democratic party, which has so earnestly opposed these conditions that now crush the laborer and farmer to almost a half-existing state of livelihood.

If the reformers now divide, on the verge of victory, it is not suicide—and especially so when they are to look to the Republican party the acknowledged author of all the evils of which we complain?

I see so many dangers ahead that I tremble for the destiny of our State under the existing political condition of affairs.

The Republicans are now taking a census of the voters to find out their strength in the following way:

First—To know how many People's party men we have that have been Democrats.

Second—How many will return to the Democratic fold in case they give us a three-cornered fight.

Now as they are assured of a victory to fight their own battle they rejoice at our division and will take advantage of the same. But as the last resort they will support the People's party ticket, and a victory with their support will be a blank victory for reform, and only leave us at their mercy in 1896. Hence the very same lion that pulls our load in 1892 will turn on us and devour us in 1896. And I see that victory for us now is a victory for the Republican party in 1896, with the strong probability of their coming in the field in the eleventh hour this year even and carrying the State by reason of the People's party.

While I regret to be seemingly untrue to my friends in the People's party there is a duty more sacred than personal friendship and that duty is to go into the cause that calls the patriotic sons of North Carolina to the standard-bearers of the Democracy; and under this banner I am not only true to my friends, but to all other citizens of the State, because Democracy is the true friend of all the people—the masses.

I surrender all political ambitions or pretensions for what I conceive to be a more sacred duty, viz: voting the Democratic ticket and thereby proving myself faithful to the best interests of my State and country.

I assure you of my personal friendship, and also regretting everything that shall prove detrimental to you personally. But I assure you, that the same motives that caused me to be your political advocate, cause me, upon accurate investigation, to be true to the party that opposes the great evils that now afflict us.

Yours very respectfully,  
Dal. M. Hardy.

## TRUSTED AS A BROTHER.

Ex-President Davis's High Regard for Ex-Gov. Watts.

Speaking of the late ex-Governor Watts, The Mobile Register says: "An incident, which occurred at the laying of the cornerstone of the Confederate monument on Capitol Heights in Montgomery, is related in connection with his death to show the regard and esteem held by Jefferson Davis for his distinguished Attorney-General. On the stage that day ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts and wife sat by Mr. Davis, with Mrs. Clement C. Clay as their vis-a-vis. When Mr. Davis arose to speak he referred to his love for Alabama."

"I called upon one of Alabama's sons," "to take the portfolio of Attorney-General of the Confederate States. I learned to trust him as a brother, and felt, in the conflict of ambitious men around me, that my Attorney-General was single-minded and sincere, and that I could entrust my inmost heart to him. The time came when Alabama called him to her Executive chair, and when, Mr. Davis continued, placing his hands upon the shoulders of the ex-Governor, "Alabama took Thomas H. Watts away from me I lost one true friend upon whose strong shoulders I could lean in the hour of disaster and trial. Faithful friend," concluded Mr. Davis, slipping his arm completely around the ex-Governor's neck, "I have never forgotten your true heart."

There was hardly a dry eye in the great assemblage which witnessed the scene.

## MONEY.

I have \$22,358 to loan on farm lands. Security gilt edged. Expenses and interest 10 to 12% per cent.

H. L. STEVENSON,  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 9th.

## Election Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In pursuance of law an election will be held on the second Tuesday in November 1892, it being the eighth day of said month, at the several voting places in Calhoun county, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress from the fourth Congressional district of Alabama, and also for eleven presidential electors. And the following named persons have been chosen and appointed as election officers at the several voting places in said county as hereinafter set forth.

Precinct 1. A. G. Hester, H. F. Montgomery, Jno. Y. Henderson.  
Returning officer, W. H. Clark.

Precinct 2. Charles Martin, T. A. Pelham, Jule Lumpkin.  
Returning officer, E. Crossley.

Precinct 3. T. L. Weaver, A. L. Young, J. W. Skelton.  
Returning officer, J. R. Lambert.

Precinct 4. Jas. Harris, T. D. Bynum, Jas. Murphy.  
Returning officer, F. M. Self.

Precinct 5. E. G. Morris, Jr., R. C. Johnston, Thos. Downing.  
Returning officer, R. C. Haynie.

Precinct 6. J. W. Williams, B. W. Duke, W. T. Blackmar.  
Returning officer, Robt. B. Dickie.

Precinct 7—Hollingsworth's—A. B. Hollingsworth, S. A. McCollum, C. W. Howell.  
Returning officer, M. N. Weeks.

Precinct 7—Magbee's—A. A. Williams, N. J. Stephens, S. B. White.  
Returning officer, A. Cannon.

Precinct 8. H. B. Glover, M. A. Rybne, D. C. Doss.  
Returning officer, J. H. Dale.

Precinct 9. W. Warring, T. M. Sharpe, Jno. C. Boles.  
Returning officer, W. T. Wilkerson.

Precinct 10. S. S. Love, A. B. Mosely, J. R. Andrews.  
Returning officer, J. T. Moody.

Precinct 11. R. F. Watson, Clark Morgan, A. P. Foster.  
Returning officer, E. F. Stovall.

Precinct 12—Iron City—W. A. Scarborough, Wesley Wright, P. B. Cornick.  
Returning officer, G. W. Brown.

Precinct 12—Choctawhatchee—S. N. Milligan, C. L. Powell, Chas. Vanzandt.  
Returning officer, J. W. Hughes.

Precinct 13—Oxford—R. M. Johnson, D. P. Haynes, A. C. Stuckey.  
Returning officer, M. T. Halsey.

Precinct 13—Oxanna—W. F. Hanna, W. F. Edmondson, E. M. Lewis.  
Returning officer, J. D. Newsome.

Precinct 14. W. H. Vinson, Jno. L. Finley, D. T. Macdon.  
Returning officer, W. J. McDill.

Precinct 15—Ward 1—J. F. Green, J. H. King, W. H. Shaddock.  
Returning officer, W. M. Payne.

Precinct 15—Ward 2—G. W. Wetzel, J. D. Leak, T. G. Dunn.  
Returning officer, J. H. Mausfield.

Precinct 15—Ward 3—C. L. Quinn, J. F. Baker, Thomas H. White, J. C. Roberts.  
Returning officer, R. H. Roberts.

Precinct 15—Ward 4—S. R. Kennedy, Percy Olmstead, T. S. Richardson.  
Returning officer, John Hunter.

Precinct 16. James Stewart, J. J. Wilson, Sr., Jno. C. Graham.  
Returning officer, W. H. Airead.

Precinct 17. E. S. Seaman, O. M. Devonport, G. W. Dunston.  
Returning officer, J. P. Story.

Precinct 18. E. D. Meharg, J. C. Little, Geo. I. Greer.  
Returning officer, J. P. Cochran.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Circuit Clerk.  
ED G. CALDWELL,  
Sheriff.

I hereby appoint the foregoing named Returning Officers special Deputy Sheriffs, whose duty it shall be to maintain good order, and allow no one within thirty feet of the place of balloting except while voting.

ED G. CALDWELL,  
Sheriff.  
oct1-5t

## Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama at the April term, 1892, in the case of Elgin and LeGrand vs. W. P. Veale et als, I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county of Calhoun, within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1892, the following real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 23, township 18, range 8 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainants.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

## Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, for said County Special Term, September 16th 1892. This day comes Mary J. Brewton deceased, and files in Court the account and vouchers of said C. W. Brewton deceased, Commissioner for the sale of the Griffin lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for a final settlement of the acts of said C. W. Brewton as such Commissioner. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of October A. D. 1892 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, pass upon and allow said account, and make said settlement, and all persons interested in said settlement, are hereby notified to be and appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day and contest said settlement if they see proper.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

The recently elected United States Senator of Georgia, General John B. Gordon, says:  
Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: The pantoscopic glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn.

Respectfully,  
JOHN B. GORDON,  
Ex-Governor of State of Georgia.  
All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the Drug Store of Dr. J. M. Crook, Jacksonville, Ala.

## Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Circuit Court of Calhoun county Alabama.  
Southern Jellico Coal Co.,  
vs.  
J. E. Cowden.  
Whereas, The above entitled cause was begun in this court, by the issuance of an attachment against the estate of said J. E. Cowden, who Sheriff of Calhoun county, returned to me, the Clerk of this court, the following described real estate to-wit: Two acres of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10, S. 12, E. 10, in Precinct 8, Calhoun county, Alabama, and it appears that said J. E. Cowden is a resident of the State of Alabama. This is therefore to notify said J. E. Cowden of the issuance of an attachment and the execution thereof, and that the same will stand court to be held on 4th Monday April 1893.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of Sept. 1892.  
JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.

## REGISTER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court, in the case of S. D. G. Brothers, et als, vs. John H. Hanna, deceased, et als, I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1892, within the legal hours of sale the following real estate, to-wit: The south half of northwest quarter of section 23, of the north half of section 23, in township 18, range 8 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainant.



the Republican.  
Issued Weekly.  
Rates of Advertising.  
Church Services.  
I am determined to close out my stock by the first day of November, and will from this date sell strictly at cost. Here is an opportunity for bargains. All sales for cash. Parties indebted to me must settle by first of November, as I am going to leave Jacksonville on that date.  
J. M. N. CARPENTER.  
oct1-4t  
Rev. W. T. Allen, rector of the Episcopal churches at this place and Talladega, after spending a few days with friends here, left for his new charge in Fort Smith, Ark., some days ago. His church here and at Talladega greatly regretted to part with him. By his engaging manners and christian graces he had in fact endeared himself to all our people without respect to denominational differences. All, however, realized the fact that it was only a question of time when he would be called to a more important charge. Mr. Allen is a most scholarly gentleman and still a close student. Tolerant of the religious opinions of others, companionable, an able pulpit orator, cultured, he will attain eminence in his holy calling. The good wishes of the people of Jacksonville will ever follow him in his career of usefulness.  
Farm for Rent.  
A good little farm, with neat, five room cottage, in corporate limits of Jacksonville, within easy walk of State Normal school. Splendid opportunity for some farmer who may wish to move to town for the education of his children. Rent moderate. Apply to B. H. Denman, Jacksonville, Ala.  
DOCTOR BILLS.  
I have put my notes and accounts in the hands of Constable W. H. Clark, for collection. I am compelled to do this as I am going to leave December 1st and have not the time to hunt up those owing me.  
Settlements must be made! Any arrangement Mr. Clark may make will be satisfactory to me.  
C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.  
sept22-4t  
Notice to Trespassers.  
All parties are hereby warned against hunting or trespassing on my lands.  
D. D. WILKINS.  
Confederate Soldiers Relief Fund.  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1892.  
To the Probate Judges of Alabama:  
The fund for the relief of confederate soldiers and sailors, and the widows of deceased confederate soldiers and sailors, will be available immediately after the close of the fiscal year, to-wit: September 30, after which time warrants for the amount due each applicant will be drawn and forwarded to the probate judges of their respective counties.  
Very respectfully,  
JOHN PURIFOY, Auditor.  
TIME TABLE  
of the E. & W. R. R.  
Trains arrive going East, 12:31 P. M.  
" " " West, 7:11 P. M.  
Make close connection both going to and returning from Gadsden, at Duke Station.  
Notice to Trespassers.  
All persons are hereby warned against cutting timber, hunting or otherwise trespassing on my land.  
Mrs. M. C. PRICE.  
S. S. S.  
CURES SCROFULA  
Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S. S. S. ment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.  
Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S. S. S. It cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.  
Mrs. T. L. Morris, Mathersville, Miss.  
Our book on Uleal and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
Two Farms for Sale  
Two good farms of one hundred and one hundred and fifty acres respectively, within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, for sale at a bargain. Dwelling houses and outbuildings on each. Within walking distance of the State Normal School. For full particulars apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
Summer Residence  
One eight room brick dwelling house on acre lot, beautifully located, in Jacksonville, at a bargain. Will be sold for less than cost of buildings. For further information apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
Farm and Mill for Sale.  
A fine stock farm, well watered, brick mill and gin, 300 acres, three miles south of Jacksonville, short distance from E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. will be sold at a bargain. For further information apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
Cheap Land.  
One hundred and sixty acres five miles south of Jacksonville, containing fine sand banks, iron ore and timber, with much land adapted to fruits and farm products will be sold for a few hundred dollars. Here is a chance for a cheap home. For further particulars apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
F. A. ROGERS.  
Pastor.  
contemplating the purchase of a suit I will offer for the first few days first class business suits at half price. Just think of it, cheap suits at half price. Also genuine worsted suits at \$30, \$35 and \$40 for the same quality made. If you desire a suit first-class fit guarantee a call. Renovating and cleaning, specially. W. J. Merchant Tailor, McKersy Avenue Eleventh street.

ADVICE TO WOMEN  
If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use  
BRADFIELD'S  
FEMALE  
REGULATOR  
CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1892.  
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. SERRAN.  
Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.  
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,  
ATLANTA, GA.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Tax Collector's APPOINTMENTS.  
I will attend the following appointments for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Calhoun county, Alabama, for the year 1892.  
All tax is delinquent and subject to the penalty fixed by law after December 31, 1892. I will be in Jacksonville the last ten days for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county.  
FIRST ROUND.  
Beat 1. Jacksonville, Saturday October 1.  
Beat 10. Jenkins, Monday October 3.  
Beat 11 White Plains, Tuesday October 4.  
Beat 12 Iron City, Wednesday October 5.  
Beat 12 Chocholecco, Thursday October 6.  
Beat 17 DeArmanville, Friday October 7.  
Beat 3 Four Mile Spring, Monday October 10.  
Beat 4 Ganaway's School House, Tuesday October 11.  
Beat 5 Polkville, Wednesday October 12.  
Beat 14 Sulphur Springs, Thursday October 13.  
Beat 18 Ochatie, Friday October 14.  
Beat 2 Alexandria, Saturday October 15.  
Beat 6 Peck's Hill, Tuesday October 18.  
Beat 7 Hollingsworth's Wednesday October 19.  
Beat 7 McBee's Thursday October 20.  
Beat 8 Green's School House, Friday October 21.  
Beat 13 Oxford, Monday October 24.  
Beat 13 Oxanna, Tuesday October 25.  
Beat 15 Anniston, Wednesday and Thursday October 26, 27.  
Beat 9 Piedmont, Friday October 28.  
Beat 16 Polling Place, Saturday October 29.  
SECOND ROUND.  
Beat 1, Jacksonville, Wednesday November 2.  
Beat 3, Four Mile Spring, Thursday November 3.  
Beat 4, Weaver's, Friday November 4.  
Beat 10, The Narrows, Monday November 7.  
Beat 11, White Plains, Tuesday November 8.  
Beat 12, Iron City, Wednesday November 9.  
Beat 12, Chocholecco, Thursday November 10.  
Beat 17, DeArmanville, Friday November 11.  
Beat 4, Ganaway's School House, Tuesday November 15.  
Beat 4, Bynum's Wednesday November 16.  
Beat 5, Polkville, Thursday November 17.  
Beat 14, Sulphur Springs, Friday November 18.  
Beat 14, Boiling Springs, Saturday November 19.  
Beat 18, Ochatie, Monday November 21.  
Beat 6, Peck's Hill, Tuesday November 22.  
Beat 6, Duke's Station, Wednesday November 23.  
Beat 7, Hollingsworth, Thursday November 24.  
Beat 2, Alexandria, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 25, 26.  
Beat 5, Green's School House Monday Nov. 28.  
Beat 8, Knighten's Mill, Tuesday Nov. 29.  
Beat 7, McBee's, Wednesday Nov. 30.  
Beat 16, Ladiga, Tuesday December 6.  
Beat 16, Polling Place, Wednesday Dec. 7.  
Beat 9, Piedmont, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 8, 9.  
Beat 13, Oxford, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 12, 13.  
Beat 13, Oxanna, Wednesday Dec. 14.  
Beat 15, Anniston, Thursday, Friday, Monday, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 16, 19, 20.  
D. Z. GOODLETT,  
Tax Collector.  
Probate Court Notice.  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Probate Court Calhoun County, Regular Term Sept. 12, 1892.  
John B. Broughton, Dec. Est. of vs.  
S. D. G. Brothers, Administrators.  
This day came S. D. G. Brothers the administrator of the Estate of John B. Broughton, deceased, and presents to this Court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order and decree of this Court to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of division among the heirs upon the grounds that the lands cannot be equitably divided among the heirs without a sale thereof; which said petition is examined by this Court and placed on file for inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 24th day of October 1892, be and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set for hearing the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court on said 24th day September 1892, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.  
EMMETT F. CROOK,  
aug27-3t Judge Probate Court.  
PATENTS  
Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.  
Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.  
Free Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.  
J. R. LITTLE,  
Washington, D. C.  
JAS. HUTCHISON  
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,  
(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
The Republican  
NEW  
OUTFIT.

Notary Public.  
The undersigned has been appointed by the Governor Notary Public for Beat 3 and is now prepared to perform the duties of the office. Marriage licenses Sept. 1st.  
W. P. REAVES, N. P.  
Guardian's Settlement.  
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Probate Court for said county, Special Term August 23rd, A. D. 1892.  
Comes this day Wylie Carpenter, guardian of Alice Fitz, Claudia Fitz, Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, minor children of Henry Fitz deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement for Alice Fitz and Claudia Fitz, and a partial settlement of Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, and the 20th day of September 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, on said day and contest said settlements if they think proper.  
Given under my hand at office, August 23rd, 1892.  
EMMETT F. CROOK,  
aug27-3t Judge of Probate Court.  
To The Stockholders of The Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Co.  
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Company is hereby called to meet at its office at Jacksonville, Alabama, on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1892, for the purpose of authorizing the execution of a mortgage on the property of the Company to secure its creditors, or making some other satisfactory adjustment with the creditors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary by the Stockholders.  
S. D. G. BROTHERS,  
aug25-4t PRESIDENT.  
Register's Sale.  
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northernmost Chancery division of Alabama, rendered in said court at the October Term 1891 in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, administrators vs. Roda A. Poland et. als. I will as Register in said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892, the following real estate to-wit: The N.E. 1/4 of sec. 26, and the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 26, also the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.  
Wm. M. HAMMES,  
Register.  
To Whom It May Concern.  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In City court of Anniston.  
S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, vs. Fanny B. Murray et. als. In equity.  
To all whom it may concern:  
You will hereby take notice that S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estates of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, this day filed in court a report in writing, stating to the best of his knowledge and information, that said estates are insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared.  
The 8th day of October, 1892, is appointed for the hearing and determining of said report, and you will appear in said court and contest the same if you think proper.  
Witness my hand as Clerk of said court this August 31st, 1892.  
A. H. SHEPPERD,  
410-4t Clerk.  
Probate Notice.  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Probate Court for said vs County. Special Term, Finch August 15th, 1892.  
This day came M. E. Finch the administratrix of the estate of O. A. Finch, deceased and presents to this Court her petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order of this Court to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, upon the grounds that the personal property is insufficient to pay said debts, which said petition is placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.  
It is thereupon ordered and decreed by the court, that the 26th day of September 1892, be and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set for hearing the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court on said 26th day September 1892, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.  
EMMETT F. CROOK,  
aug27-3t Judge Probate Court.  
WE HAVE  
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED  
Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.  
In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.  
Come and See Us  
HAMMOND & CROOK.  
JNO. Y. HENDERSON.  
H. F. MONTGOMERY.  
MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.  
OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

RECEIVING DAILY  
A FULL LINE OF  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS  
CONSISTING OF  
Prints, Gingham, Dress Goods, Notions, Household  
Linens, Bleached Goods, Blankets, Quilts,  
Comfortables &c.,  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woven Underwear, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Cloaks and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of  
Gents' Furnishings.  
Are expecting daily a full stock of Clements & Balls' FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.  
Come and learn our prices for the hard times  
In my Grocery Department you will find the "Patents" and cheaper grade of flour, brown and granulated Sugars, N. O. Syrups, Lard and Meat. Everything to make complete a general stock of merchandise.  
P. ROWAN.  
C. D. MARTIN  
Contractor and Coal Dealer,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c., Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price. Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.  
jan10t C. D. MARTIN.  
STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,  
Real Estate Brokers,  
Jacksonville, - - - Alabama  
Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.  
No Sale--No Charge.  
Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.  
The BEST Sewing Machine to Buy  
IS THE  
SINGER.  
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE.  
Over 10,000,000 SINGER Machines have been manufactured and SOLD.  
The SINGER has the only PERFECT ATTACHMENTS more modern improvements, finer and more artistic cabinet work, is made of better material, and will last longer, do better satisfaction, than any other sewing machine in the  
WORLD.  
Sold on such LIBERAL and EASY terms that every family should have a SINGER Sewing Machine.  
Directly represented everywhere.  
FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON EVERY MACHINE.  
Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the Singer.  
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Central Office, New Orleans, La.  
C. T. SAWYER,  
NO. 910 NOBLE STREET,  
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.  
WE HAVE  
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Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,  
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To our customers: If your account is "past due" and unpaid do not ask for further credit, as we cannot LAP accounts.  
Yours Truly,  
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.  
Jacksonville, Ala,  
S. Side Public Square  
EROS!  
Of course you have heard of Eros' BOOK STORE  
IN ANNISTON,  
but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store of liberal ideas in reading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.  
COMMERCIAL  
AND  
LAW STATIONERY,  
Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.  
Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.  
MONTGOMERY & PRIVETT.  
Collectors,  
P. O. Box 33, - - - Jacksonville, Ala.  
Collections made with or without suit, on reasonable terms. Business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.  
June18-3m.  
J. H. CRAWFORD,  
Has just received a fine lot of Coffins & Caskets.  
Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.  
Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.  
"M. & H."  
Writing Tablets  
The handsomest, most economical, and best method of putting up writing papers for home and office use. Get them from your stationer, or send direct to the Manufacturers, HASKINSON & SINGLAK,  
536 and 538 Pearl st., N. Y.  
N. B.—A handsome tablet suitable for Polite Correspondence mailed for Twenty-five Cents.  
J. C. FRANCIS,  
Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice Peace.  
COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS  
MARRIAGE LICENSE  
FOR SALE  
P. O. - - Cane Creek, Ala.  
ia17-4t  
Notice to Creditors.  
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.  
aug27-3t BEN MOUNT,  
Administrator.  
E. M. REID J. P.  
MORRISVILLE, ALA.,  
Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.

Jones and Kolb.  
Have engaged the attention of the masses, but if you want to be happy just call on Porter, Martin & Co. and see what great bargains they have for both Jones and Kolb men. We are prepared to give bargains in Groceries, Hardware, Wagons, Buggies, Surreys, Jump-seats, Hacks and Harness. Call on us and be convinced.  
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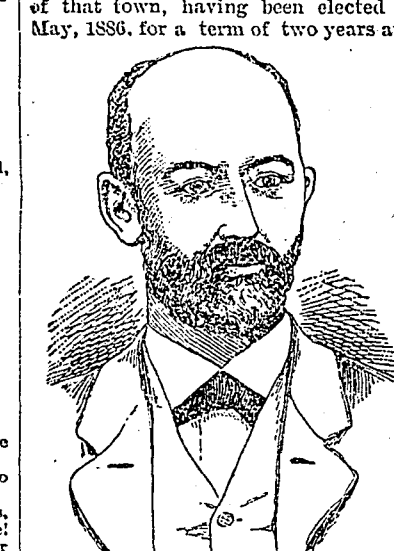
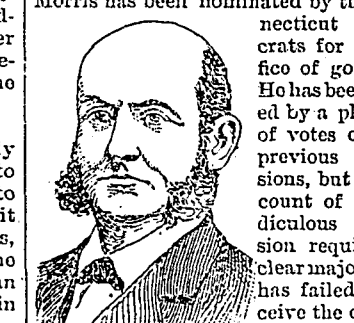
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ia17-4t  
Notice to Creditors.  
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.  
aug27-3t BEN MOUNT,  
Administrator.  
E. M. REID J. P.  
MORRISVILLE, ALA.,  
Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.







y his bobtail administration to the rear.—  
Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.





# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1892.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President,

A. E. STEVENSON.

For Congress,

GASTON A. ROBBINS.

## CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash.

Cleveland had better begin to tremble in his boots. Little Elijah Stephens has come out in the Edwardsville Plowboy "agin" him. Elijah is a resident of Piedmont, this county, we are sorry to say.

Young man think twice before you abandon the Democratic party for such trash as Weaver. You have a future and the Democratic party will be here long after Weaver and his Third Party are dead.

A Choctaw correspondent writes us that the Weaver boom at that box seems to be dying out. He says he don't think Weaver will get more than ten votes at that box. He closes his letter by saying, "Hurrah for Cleveland and Robbins and the price of cotton," and we say so too.

A letter from Olathe states that the Cleveland and Robbins club in beat 18 (Olathe) has reached ninety. They opened with seventy and said they would get a hundred. The present number comprises already a majority of the voters. In the State election the beat gave Jones 67 and Kolb 17. Now 90 are for Cleveland and "more a coming." This shows which way the wind is blowing.

Wayne McVeigh, a prominent Republican of Pennsylvania, who was U. S. Attorney General in Garfield's cabinet, has come out for Cleveland. He does not like the Republican policy of protection as enforced by the McKinley bill. Because of this difference with his party, he will support Cleveland who advocates a reduction of the taxes of the people, and no interference in their elections by the Federal Government.

Judge Gresham, the man whom the Third Party delegates to the Omaha Convention urged to become their candidate for President, has come out squarely for Cleveland. Judge Gresham's attitude has created a tremendous sensation in political circles. It is freely predicted that this announcement of Judge Gresham will carry Indiana easily into the Cleveland column. The chances of the Democracy grows brighter as the canvass progresses. In the election of Cleveland lies the only hope of the South for good Government and prosperity.

If the Weavers could have their way and enforce one part of their platform by the purchase of the railroads, Calhoun's part of the debt thus created would be five million, nine hundred and twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty five dollars.

The interest on this amount at 3 per cent. would be each year one hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents. Now how on earth could they ever stand the tax to raise this sum? Don't this show the absurdity of the plan?

The Mosely wing of the Republican party in this Congressional District has gone back on the trade made with the People's Party at the Birmingham bargain counter and have agreed to support Craig for Congress. Craig is the nominee of the Stevens wing of the Republican party. This action of the Mosely wing solidifies the Republicans of the District on Craig and leaves Longshore, the nominee of the bargain counter convention, out in the cold. The race is now between Craig and Robbins. A vote for Longshore is a vote thrown away. If the Democrats of all shades of opinion in this District do not want to be represented by a Republican, they had best rally to the support of Robbins.

We have received from the County Superintendent of Education a copy of the Governor's proclamation requesting the people of the State, especially the different schools and patrons, to observe 21st Oct.—the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—by a proper commemoration of the historic event. Published therewith is a circular from the State Superintendent of Education addressed to public school officers and teachers declaring it a public holiday in accordance with an act of Congress, and suggesting a plan for its fitting celebration by each school, including the raising of a flag, patriotic songs and recitations and a public address and picnic. Mr. L. D. Miller has copies of the afore-said proclamation for those who desire them.

## Weaver's Pension Stool.

Weaver introduced his bill to pay the federal soldiers the difference between gold and the greenbacks in which they received their wages in the forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fiftieth Congresses, showing how earnestly he is bent on putting the measure through. His bill appropriated three hundred million of dollars as a starter, or as much as the South makes in a year on its cotton crop. But everybody knows this would not be the end of appropriations for this purpose. It is estimated by men who ought to know that it would take three thousand million of dollars to carry out the programme. But even if the amount should stop at the \$300,000,000, then the share of each man, woman and child in the United States would be nearly \$5, and of it Alabama would pay about six million of dollars, or enough to run our State Government four years without taxing the people; or enough to establish a splendid school system, which would give every child in the State free tuition at schools run nine months in the year. Are Alabamians ready to give this much money away to men who have already drawn enormous sums from them in pensions?

Senator Daniel Smith of Mobile, is a prominent Allianceman and was a supporter of Kolb. The report got out that he was for Weaver. He has just written a letter to the press correcting this.

In substance he declares he has voted the democratic ticket forty-three years. He cannot vote for Weaver, a man who has inexcusably vilified the southern people, the man who said all democrats ought to be hanged or shot, and all confederate soldiers hanged. Were Mr. Weaver a better man he could not vote for him because of the principles he represents.

The most objectionable plank is that demanding the government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. For the government to own simply the railroads in Alabama the state would lose the tax on a valuation of railroads amounting to \$45,406,650, and would at the same time be taxed to buy the roads in and out of the state at \$175 per capita, or \$237,067,000, which is more than all the property in Alabama is worth. Such a system would bankrupt the state and saddle on the people 13,000 additional government employees.

If you will look into the postoffices of the south you will see the complexion of your railroad officials when the republicans would manage the railroads.

Mr. Smith repudiates Weaver also because of his endorsement of the force bill. The alliance does not undertake to inquire into a member's political or religious faith, and he does not see how any legitimate alliance can be had between the alliance and the people's party or any other political party.

He concludes as follows: "I have been asked what I think of the national democratic platform." My answer is, "I think it the best platform ever built by any party, and I endorse every plank in it."

## The Democratic Tidal Wave.

If anybody has had any fears of the Third Party breaking the "solid South," they may dismiss them. The Third Party met an inglorious defeat both in Florida and Georgia in the State elections, a few days ago. In both States this hybrid party made great boasts and the most extravagant claims. They were going to whip the Democracy badly in both States, they said, and to this end they traded with the Radicals, as they have done in this State.

But behold the result! In Florida the People's Party did not poll more than six thousand votes, with no Republican candidates in the field. It developed less strength by ten thousand than the straight Republican party. Florida is, ordinarily, a close State. In the Tilden-Hays contest it was counted for Hays. In the election of a few days ago the Democrats carried it by 26,000 majority. In one county of the State there was not a single People's party or Republican vote cast.

In Georgia, where the crusade began and Kansas cranks have preached loudest against Democracy, they have fared no better. They have fallen short of their claims over one hundred thousand votes. The Democratic ticket has carried the State by seventy thousand majority. The People's Party and Republican combination carried only eight out of one hundred and thirty-seven counties. Out of one hundred and seventy-three members of the House, the combination has succeeded in electing only six People's Party men and five Republicans. Tom Watson's District has gone Democratic by one thousand majority, which insures his defeat in November. It is a clean and glorious sweep. First Mississippi; then Arkansas; now Georgia and Florida; next Alabama. God bless the solid South.

Bill Stevens, chairman of one wing of the Republican party in Alabama has returned from New York, and P. G. Bowman has returned from a flirtation with Harrison's workers in Washington. Bill has ordered his Electors and Candidates for Congress to meet in Montgomery, Saturday, for a Conference. There will be an effort to patch up Republican and Third party differences, but it will make no difference. Alabama is going to cast a great majority for Cleveland.

Some one has said that the trouble with the People's party is that it has not got enough people in it. We commend this serious feature of the case to the careful consideration of the Bull of the Woods of beat 8.

## DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John W. Bishop, of Talladega, and Hon. John H. Caldwell, of Calhoun, will address the citizens of Calhoun county at the following times and places:

Piedmont, Wednesday Oct. 12, at 11 a. m.

White Plains, Thursday Oct. 13, at 2 p. m.

Alexandria, Friday Oct. 14, at 11 a. m.

Sulphur Springs, Beat 14, Saturday Oct. 15, at 11 a. m.

All persons invited to be present and hear the issues involved in the present campaign discussed. Ladies especially invited.

T. W. AYERS, Ch'm.  
Dem. Ex. Com. Fourth Dis.  
Jos. J. ARNOLD, Secretary.

The Chattanooga Times is edited by an ex-federal soldier, and he says before the Southern people will submit to the force bill they will fight, as well as will a great many other people in other sections of the Union. In this he is eminently correct. There has been much talk about bullets, if bullets don't win, by men who have run off after the vagaries of the Third Party crowd, but there is no danger of a war from this source. Men don't fight for crazy schemes of finance, but they will fight for liberty. When the Weavers, by their folly, make Harrison's election possible, and the force bill finds a lodgment in the law books, then and only then will there be cause for fight. Then the men who cherish Democratic principles will resist tyranny and the old confederate soldiers of the South will take the liberty-loving men of the North to preserve to the people free government, and undo by revolution what has been accomplished by the folly of their sons.

Bro. Dan Williams comes again, and now says he said nothing about "values," but that the farmers did not own twenty-five per cent. of the wealth of the State. Wrong again. They own nearly half; and this is a fine showing for them, when we consider the vast amount invested in late years in railroads, manufacturing and town building in Alabama.

Brother Dan Williams still thinks, when we consider the grain and hay and potato and other crops, that his figure of twenty billion dollars to move the crops of this country was not too large. Now there is not fourteen billion of dollars of all kinds of money in all the countries of the whole world. Where will Bro. Dan get the other six billion to move the crops this season? This is a grave question, fellow-citizens.

## Here's Pat to Fry.

The Pittsburg Post refers to a published statement that the cost to the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

But the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$13.44 tariff tax on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegies 720,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,200,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampers the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

The enormity of this abuse of the taxing power is that it puts into the hands of the political millionaires, and through them in the hands of unscrupulous party bosses, vast sums of money drained from the people by taxation to be used as it was in 1888 in corruptly determining elections of president. A million dollars from the steel trust would be a small contribution to help re-elect Harrison and a McKinley congress. It would not be one-twentieth the sum the trust realizes through McKinley taxes. The people are actually taxed to provide the money that is used in corrupting the elections.

Boss Platt, in his Cooper Union speech, last Wednesday night, referring to the force bill, said:

"The Republican party believes in a free ballot and a fair count, and that we will have. We fought for that right from Bull Run to Appomattox; we paid for the blessed privilege five thousand millions of dollars and over a million of precious lives, and in God's name we will fight for it as long as a single Republican remains alive within the limits of the American Union, be it in the State of Alabama or in the State of New York."

What right has Platt to use the word "we" in his stilted gable about the battles and sacrifices in the cause of the Union? If Platt ever did any fighting the country was not before aware of it; in point of fact he was at home, making money and intriguing in politics from beginning to end of the civil war. "We" indeed! As to the free ballot and fair count, "we" of the South are agreed to give it, just as does New York and Massachusetts; and Boss Platt will get no other form of it in this part of the country. The Boss' free ballot and fair count means what Mr. Speaker Reed meant, in his Pittsburg speech. Referring to Southern elections, Reed said: "We will do our own counting and certifying." Neither Reed nor Platt will do any such thing, down here. They'd better not try it.—Chattanooga Times.

## MORE OF THAT RECORD.

Alderman Jones Gives Another Chapter on Weaver.

Alderman Jones read The Hot Blast yesterday morning and it put his mind to running back over the times and scenes around Pulaski, Tenn., when Gen. J. B. Weaver, people's candidate for president, was in charge of the military of the Tankee army at that place.

"I lived in Lawrence county," said Mr. Jones, "a few miles from the line of Giles, in which county Pulaski is situated. Being in the Confederate army, of course I am not acquainted with all that this man Weaver did while I was at the front. Enough came under my observation to convince me, however, that a more cruel and even more brutal man never lived than this monster who is now seeking to become the president of the United States. How any southern man can bring himself to the point to vote for such a being is beyond my comprehension."

"It makes every drop of blood in my veins run cold with indignation when I think how they snatched Lieut. Charlie Gardner, an unarmed confederate soldier, from the side of the girl he was engaged to marry and carried him a half mile out in the woods and shot him like a dog, without trial and with no provocation whatever except that he wore the gray and fought for what he conceived to be right. This is one of the offenses that the people of Giles county have charged up to Weaver, and they believe it was done by that tyrant's orders for the purpose of striking terror to the hearts of the defenseless people over whom he was ruling with such despotism. After they had fired the bullets into that brave young heart that let the life-blood crimson the soil of his native state and county, they rode coolly back to the house and told those who loved him that 'the damned rebel was down there in the woods dead, and they could go and bury the damned dog if they wanted to.'"

"And there was Capt. Louis Kirk, as brave a soldier as ever shouldered a musket for the cause we loved. He was a member of my regiment and I knew him well. In the gray dawn of a bright Southern morning Weaver's men filed out at Pulaski with this chivalrous Southern soldier. They carried him about three miles up the pike and there shot him as if he had been a dog."

"They left him lying there beside the pike and three or four other young fellows were going up to bury him, but a good old Methodist preacher, too old and decrepit for labor begged 'us not to go with tears in his eyes, for he knew we, too, would be shot if caught even in the act of laying beneath the sod a loved and honored comrade. We did not go, but that old man of God and three or four other old men got together and went out there and buried Capt. Kirk on the spot where he was murdered and he is lying there today, a monument to the scoundrelism and brutality of this same James B. Weaver, who now has the audacity to come South and ask Southern men to vote for him, and then whines because a Southern boy threw an egg at him in Macon, Ga."

"With all these things coming under my personal observation do you blame me for being against Weaver?" And the Alderman walked off down the street wondering how it was that Southern men could be so carried away by passion as to think for one moment of voting for this monster who disgraces manhood by even bearing the form of man.—Anniston Hot Blast.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

Personally appeared before me, Emmett F. Crook, Judge of Probate in and for said county and State, J. W. Patrick, who being duly sworn deposes and says that his father Thos. A. Patrick was a resident of DeKalb county, Alabama, in 1864, and that the soldiers of Gen. Weaver took all his corn, and that I took my father's horses away to keep the soldiers from taking them and while I was away the corn was taken by the soldiers.

J. W. PATRICK.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this Oct. 6th 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

A Relief.  
It is well to understand accurately what manner of man the fusionists have put forward for life-long Democrats to support. It is well for the people who are minded to vote for Weaver, to understand that a vote for the fusion ticket is a vote for their ancient enemy, the Republican party.

The most conspicuous Harrison man put forward by the Lakeview deal as an elector, is Mr. S. S. Booth. He comes of that Republican Booth family in Autauga county, which was so conspicuous in the days of carpet-bag rule. The name was synonymous with all that carpet-bag rule meant among those people.

This S. S. Booth went out with the overthrow and turned up in Henry county, living at Columbia for four or five years. He then went to Marion, then to Dale county, then to Dothan, where he now lives. He spent his time selling goods as a drummer. But his old habits as one of the politicians of the carpet-bag regime hung to him, and he was more or less active all the time.

Finally, this Populite dealt threw him to the front again. He is a proponent of the deal by which Weaver and Harrison make common cause in Alabama. He is a carpet-bag relic.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## WEAVER'S BRUTALITY.

He Robbed Helpless Men and Women.

Here is a specimen of Weaver's performances vouched for by sworn affidavits:

I, Jasper Cox, of the County of Giles, and State of Tennessee, upon my oath state that during the war, while Weaver, the present People's Party candidate for President, was stationed at Pulaski, he (Weaver) took from me 4,000 dozen spoils of thread worth at that time \$2,000, and refused to pay for it or give me any receipt whatever for it. I afterward employed J. G. Whitson as my agent to collect pay for the thread. Whitson wrote to Weaver about it and Weaver replied that he had turned it over to John F. Dillon, Surveyor of Customs at Nashville. Whitson then wrote to Dillon about the matter, and Dillon replied that Weaver never had turned over to him any cotton thread; that he (Dillon) knew nothing about it.

According to my best information and belief, Weaver appropriated my thread to his own individual use.

Sworn to before me, Sept. 1, 1892.

J. W. BRADEN,  
Clerk County Court.

Dr. J. C. Roberts, who enjoys the respect and confidence of all the people of Pulaski, Tenn., and who is a physician of high standing, makes the following affidavit:

Weaver was a terror to all the men, women and children in the region round about our town and county, especially those who were known to have money. He arrested and tried to extort from me \$500 for my release, but when he found I could not be bulldozed he turned me out without charge. He extorted in that way from many of our best citizens money and everything else.

On another occasion Weaver had me arrested and forced me to receipt for \$7,000 due me on a farm I had sold before the war on credit. All this money proved a dead loss to me. I regard J. B. Weaver as a stamp of infamy on the old arch-deceiver himself.

J. B. ROBERTS.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me, Sept. 8, 1892.

J. W. BRADEN,  
Circuit Court Clerk.

Mr. M. M. Macklin is a merchant of Pulaski. He served in the Confederate Army and was a notably brave soldier. When asked if he knew anything about Gen. Weaver, he said:

"I should say I do know something about old Weaver. They say he's coming here to speak. Well, if he does, I'll help hang him, and hang him quickly, too. My mother, Mrs. Amanda Macklin, was a widow at the time of the war, and as I was in the army she was at home alone on the farm. Weaver robbed her of four horses, sixty head of hogs, and 300 barrels of corn, and when she asked him for a receipt he refused to give her any, telling her that she had a son in the Confederate Army, and that was enough."

Dr. J. C. Roberts vouches for the truth of the following: "Weaver took from Mrs. Sarah A. Anthony six mules, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds of bacon, and six or eight stacks of fodder. Mrs. Anthony was a widow. She had a son in the Confederate Army."

D. T. Harrison, a well-to-do farmer, swears to the following: "Of all the men I have ever known Weaver was the worst. He seemed to have a perfect hatred of the Southern people and to take a delight in abusing, persecuting and robbing them. He had no respect or feeling for defenseless old men or women and children. Mr. Lanier, of Nashville, gave me \$1,935 with which to buy some cotton. Weaver found out that I had the money, and no sooner had he done so than he had me arrested and took \$855 of it. Not content with this, he added falsehood to robbery by reporting to Mr. Lanier that I had made away with the money."

D. T. HARRISON.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me Aug. 29, 1892.

J. J. McCALLUM,  
Justice of Peace.

The originals of the above affidavits are in the hands of J. P. Abernathy, Secretary of the Democratic Club of Pulaski. The facts cited can be vouched for by any reputable citizen of the town. Weaver is not hated there because he was a Federal officer, for these people admired and respected the brave men of that army, but because he used his power to abuse, oppress, and extort money from the people who were helpless to defend themselves.

The Third Party has no strength there. The fact that Weaver is at its head has killed it in Tennessee. This is the man Alabamians are asked to vote for by a lot of men who are working for the election of Force bill Ben Harrison.

Up in Tennessee they don't allow preachers to become law-makers. Lately a gentleman announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature to represent Hamilton county in the General Assembly of that State.

Being a regular ordained minister he was presented with Article IX. of the State Constitution which reads: "Whereas, ministers of the gospel are by their profession dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duty of their functions, therefore no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination whatever shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the Legislature."

By the way, do you know the reason why the Third party platform is like the platform to a passenger coach? Do you give it up? It is simple enough. Neither is made to stand on but to get in on.

## Force Bill Illustration.

Under the head "How it Would Work in Maryland," the Baltimore Sun thus sets forth the beautiful machinery provided in the force bill:

"Among the provisions of the force bill which was enacted by the late Republican House of Representatives, advocated by President Harrison and demanded by the Republican platform, is the following: 'Any person who knowingly or wilfully or fraudulently interferes with, delays or hinders in any manner any supervisor of election, inspector, poll clerk or other officer of election in the discharge of his duties shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and shall be punished for every such offense with imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one year nor more than five years.'"

"This clause affects the people in the counties of Maryland more nearly than it does the people of Baltimore. The election officers, interference with whom shall be a felony, are to be appointed for life by a chief supervisor appointed by a United States judge. Double the number required for active duty in each election (strict or precinct are to be appointed and are made by the terms of the force bill itinerant. They can be selected from any part of the circuit to conduct elections in any other part. Thus the officers to conduct the Maryland elections might be selected from the rice swamps of South Carolina or the mountain wilds of West Virginia."

"If one of these itinerants should be of opinion that any citizen has interfered with him or hindered his house to house canvass or otherwise infringed upon his high prerogatives he might order his arrest for trial."

"Where and how would he be tried? Would the citizen of St. Mary's or Garrett County be tried among his own people, where the good character which he might have earned by a long life of probity and obedience to law would stand as a strong witness in his favor? Not so. He would be taken away from his home and be tried among strangers and by strangers, in the city of Baltimore, the nearest Federal Court. He would be denied, except under onerous conditions, the right to compel the attendance of witnesses to prove his innocence. Before a witness could be summoned for his defense he must first tender to him the amount of his fees and expenses, in some instances, in remote parts of the State, being as much as \$20 for one witness for a single day. Many a poor man would be adjudged a felon because of the impossibility of complying with demand. And even if an accused person should be acquitted he would be reimbursed for the costs of but four witnesses. All the rest would have to be paid by the defendant."

"That the people who have an inheritance of freedom should willingly vote to put a yoke upon their necks as this seems scarcely credible. It can readily be seen how deep an interest the people of the Fifth and Sixth Districts of Maryland have in this election."

This is a truthful statement of some of the provisions of this proposed law; and yet we are told that any citizen who suggests that this law would provoke organized resistance in the South, is a traitor, with a big T. Well, if it be treason to rise up and fight such a system, with the cartridge box and musket, the ballot box being captured by outsiders who "did their own counting and certifying," then the country (not alone the South) is full of traitors.—Chattanooga Times.

## Protection Prices.

A correspondent writes to inquire of the Journal if there is any proof of the charge that protected manufacturers in the United States sell their products abroad cheaper than they sell them to purchasers in this country.

There certainly is. The proof is furnished by these protected sinners themselves. In the Spanish supplement to the Mail and Export Journal, printed for circulation in South American countries a lot of Agricultural machinery was advertised for sale at prices from thirty to fifty per cent. lower than they are sold to the citizens of this country who are taxed to pay for the protection of the manufacturer of these articles.

Some of the articles thus advertised are as follows:

	In Spanish	In English
Foreigners.		Americans.
Advance plough.....	\$ 9.00	\$ 15.00
Hay tedder.....	1.00	8.00
Mower.....	30.00	60.00
Horse rake.....	17.00	20.00
Cumulating feed-cutter No. 60.....	25.00	30.00
Ann Arbor cutter No. 2.....	25.00	30.00
Ann Arbor cutter No. 1.....	15.00	20.00
Clipper cutter.....	12.00	15.00
Lever cutter.....	12.00	15.00
Cultivator.....	25.00	30.00
Sweep.....	60.00	90.00

The protected manufacturers who make these articles send them abroad, pay freight and commission on them and still sell them to foreigners at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below those at which the farmer in the United States can buy them.

Of course they would not sell abroad unless they could do so at a profit. Just think then what their profits must be in the home market under our benevolent tariff.

And yet some people get squeamish when the present system of tariff is denounced as robbery!—Atlanta Journal.

## MONEY.

I have \$22,358 to loan on farm lands. Security gilt edged. Expenses and interest 10 to 12 1/2 per cent.

H. L. STEVENSON,  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 8th.

## CLEVELAND JUMPS ON THE CAMPAIGN SLANDERERS.

The Dirt-Daubers and Madslings Denounced.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—Mr. Cleveland gives the lie to the latest campaign slander in a vigorous letter to Editor C. Howell of the Constitution, who is a member of the national Democratic committee. The letter is as follows:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY.

Mass., Sept. 27, 1892.  
Clark Howell, Jr., Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.  
My Dear Sir:—I have been fairly bombarded for the last two or three weeks by the reports of the false statements which are being circulated by the People's party orators in Georgia and other Southern States calculated to create prejudice against me in the minds of the Southern people. The latest report comes to me from Gainesville, in your State, this evening, and represents Candidate Thomas Edmunds as saying in a public speech that Mrs. Cleveland refused to attend the unveiling of the statue of Robert E. Lee because she feared it would there meet Miss Winnie Davis. This is entirely a new falsification. Another prolific source of falsehood is in regard to my treatment of Frederick Douglass while I was President and he was register of deeds in Washington. There are some others which I do not definitely recall. Those seem to be circulated by active opponents of the Democracy, the purpose of which is of course apparent. I have not thought it necessary to deny these, except in a very few cases. I have thought that they made a charge worthy of attention I would, perhaps, hear from you or some one, who, like you, understand the current of Southern thought on the subject. Not one single statement which I have seen of the above referred to has any truth in whatever, except this: That when Frederick Douglass was in public office in the city of Washington I was president of the United States. I intended to him the same courtesies, for as public receptions and matters of that kind are concerned, they were extended to other officials the same grade. This, of course, is his due as a matter of official decency and etiquette, and I should have been ashamed to treat him otherwise. If, in your judgment, you think well to make the denial above referred to, you are at liberty to do so in any way you think best.

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Very truly yours,

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Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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#### MACVEAGH'S LETTER.

GARFIELD'S ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

He Considers His Action a Matter of Duty—McKinley Is a Robbery of the Masses to Benefit a Few—A Fatal Blow to the Republican Ticket.

Following the expressed determination of Judges Cooley and Grisham to vote for Cleveland, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general in President Garfield's cabinet, has declared his intention to do likewise in the following able letter:

John W. Carter, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club:

Your cordial invitation to address the citizens of Boston on the issues of the canvass happens to reach me just when professional engagements prevent my naming a time when I can do so, but you are quite right in concluding that I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Entertaining the convictions I do, no other course is open to me, and I cheerfully acquiesce in the position of President Harrison the sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented unexceptionable candidates there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in good humor and with entire respect for each other's opinions.

In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarms of the canvass will prove of little value because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. The average voter knows that free trade is impossible in this country, for the conclusive reason that the vast revenues now required to meet the expenses of the government will necessarily afford a far higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufactures than either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in the infancy of our weak and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never be replaced by a system of duties on imports, however inequitable, can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures and in population—a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people and the blessings of free institutions.

While I more than ever resolved to hold duty to country far above any ties of party, I find myself at present in general accord with the Democratic party, and willing to trust its course in the future. The insight, the courage and the patriotism of the Democratic party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when he was without a single officeholder to support his candidacy seem to me to demand that I should meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that high standard of policy and of administration.

It is the more easy to do so because the Republican party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve matters as they were, are now embarking upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy—even overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the house of representatives in their haste to pass the force bill and the McKinley bill, both, to my mind, unnecessary and unwise measures.

The opposition to the force bill is not only sure to create far greater evils than it could cure, but as also subversive of the rights of the states has become so earnest and widespread that it is said to have been abandoned, but it must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison, earnestly supported by the Republican party and very narrowly escaped becoming a law.

There is no pretense, however, that the McKinley bill is abandoned. On the contrary, our express approval of it is demanded. No doubt that bill, which I cannot but think was an uncalculated disturbance of the then existing tariff, greatly benefited a few interests, but certainly it really oppressed many others. Of the protected industries themselves many were then, as now, in far more urgent need of free materials than of higher protection; but with raw materials on the free list the bill could not have passed, for those having such materials for sale controlled enough votes to defeat it, and they were very likely to do so if their bounties were discontinued. The manufacturers needing free raw materials were therefore obliged to join in the objectionable processes of increasing prices by restricting production, thus adding to the number of trusts by which the price of the necessities of life is placed at the mercy of unlawful combinations of capital.

It is not surprising that labor, believing itself to be oppressed, soon rose in revolt, and civil war has actually raged this summer in four different sections of the country. And of course the farmers, paying more for what they buy and getting less for what they sell, grow poorer day by day, and excellent farms in some of the most fertile sections of this most highly protected state will hardly bring the cost of the buildings upon them.

But the economic evils, however great, of the McKinley bill, and the unreasonable system of protection it represents, are of far less importance to my mind than the moral evils which follow in their wake. In deciding for what purposes the masses of the people may properly be taxed it must not be forgotten that taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through all intervening obstacles till they reach the bowed back of toil and rest there, and therefore the giving of bounties, under any form of taxation, is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth that the curse of the poor is their poverty is illustrated in nothing more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation.

But apart from this consideration,

ought not taxes only to be imposed as required for public purposes, or may they also be imposed for the pecuniary advantage of such persons or classes as are able to control congressional action in their favor? It seems to me like a travesty on taxation, to require, as the McKinley bill does, the farmer who grows corn in Indiana, to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces cane sugar in Louisiana, or to require the farmer who grows wheat in Pennsylvania to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces maple sugar in Vermont, but it is nearer tragedy than travesty to tax the masses of the people to increase the wealth of the very wealthy owners of most of our protected industries.

But even such inequality and injustice are the least of its evils, for while such a system endures political corruption is absolutely sure to increase, as such a system not only invites but it requires, the corrupt use of money both at the polls and in congress. It is of its very essence that "fat" shall be "fried" out of its beneficiaries. Who shall happen to be the "frying," or who shall happen to be the "fat"? There is no more any particular occasion is mere matter of detail, but while that system lasts both will continue to be done by somebody. And the evils of a system of legislative bounties, so far from stopping, only begins with those bounties secured to the industries protected by the tariff. The disastrous course of the Republican party on the silver question is an apt illustration of this truth. It ought to be an honest money party, and it would be if it could; but while it demanded increased bounties for its favorite manufacturers it could not refuse increased bounties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill.

So situated, the Republican party had no alternative but to pass the silver law of 1890, doubling the purchases of silver and requiring the building of more warehouses in which to store the useless metal. The total purchases made by the government amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, and would not really, if repaid, one-half their cost, while the policy of a debased currency, whose work, if we were slow, is sure to bring itself down more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and therefore dishonest currency based upon silver alone. The Republican party cannot take any effective steps toward repealing the bill, for the silver men are so vile; if their bounty is stopped, to vote that the bounties of the McKinley bill will stop also.

The abuses of the pension system furnish another apt illustration of the evils sure to follow such a system of legislation. If congress was to levy taxes upon the people to confer bounties upon certain classes of manufacturers it was natural that the pension act should also confer bounties upon the pensioners. The result is that nearly a generation after the close of the war there is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension hands, until now the total amount of pensioners, and has become of itself a very serious burden upon the treasury. From the day of Lee's surrender until now no single voice has ever been raised against the most generous provision for every person who had any just claim upon the gratitude of the country; but surely there is neither reason nor justice in legislation which destroys all distinction between the discharge of duty and the shirking of it, between the loyal and desertion of the colors, between wounds received in battle and diseases contracted in the pursuits of peace.

There is still another great and increasing evil, upon which I am, in my opinion, to the maintenance of an excessive tariff since the war and the constant meddling with it to make it higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of the vast quantities of undesirable immigrants who degrade and ruin American society by their competition and threaten the stability of institutions based upon an intelligent love of country. Just as the duties upon imported merchandise have been increased so has the grade of imported labor been lowered, and under the McKinley bill, there are coming here every month many thousands of more ignorant and therefore less desirable laborers than ever before. It is not easy to exaggerate the moral evils they are likely to inflict upon our social order and our national life.

As the Republican party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or classes as can secure the necessary votes in congress, so the Democratic party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the government for public purposes alone. The conflict between these two policies of taxation is as wide and deep as any will exist between political parties, and I am also convinced that the old causes in which I am interested cannot hope for success until the avowed policy of the Republican party on this subject is overturned.

Until then the thought of each state to control elections within its borders will not be secure. (Until then there is no prospect of maintaining the high and stable standard of value which only civilized and commercial nations possess. Until then there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the regulation of immigration upon a just and proper basis. Until then the question of our politics will continue "the irreducible dream" which high Republican authority has declared it must always remain. Until then any pretended reform of the civil service must prove, as it has proved these last four years, a delusion and a snare. And until then even ballot reform, the best help yet discovered to honest elections, and a ready threatened with overthrow by a Republican administration in Maine, Vermont and Indiana, must share the same fate of betrayal in the house of its pretense friends. All these good causes are so in the very nature of things the real foes of a system of government by a majority of favored interests, and such a system is their relentless foe.

As I believe, for the reasons I have given, that the true welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Cleveland's election, it is my duty to vote for him, and as I recall the capacity, the fidelity and the courage with which he has heretofore discharged every public trust committed to him the duty becomes a pleasure. So sincerely yours,

#### HACKETT'S CIRCULAR.

Honest Newspapers Denounce the Republican Scheme for Driving Voters.

Mr. Harrison perhaps is not responsible for Hackett's doings, but he must be aware of this scandalous direction in which his campaign is being moved, and he can put a stop to it if he will. He knows that with the enormous sums of money tried out of the protected manufacturers in 1888 more was done to debauch the franchise and undermine the foundation of a free government than can repeatedly be endured with any safety to the nation. President Harrison cannot afford again to be an accessory, before or after the fact, in such a crime against government and society as was openly committed by the Republican managers and openly boasted of by them in 1888.—Springfield Republican.

#### A BERE BEATING OF TOMTOMS.

The significance of the exposure is that it is a confession on the part of the Republican managers that they early in the campaign that their only hope of success lies in bribery. All loud swelling pretensions that President Harrison is to be re-elected as the result of a campaign of education go for nothing in the light of the revelation afforded by the publication of the Hackett circular. The so-called campaign of education is to be a mere beating of tomtoms, while Hackett and his agents with "the ability to keep a secret" are purchasing the votes of voters with the golden stream furnished by the protected manufacturer.—Philadelphia Times.

#### A "BLOCKS OF ONE" SCHEME.

Chairman Hackett explains that he was after Democratic names for the distribution of campaign documents. That makes the import of the circular all the more clear. Does it require "an exercise of discretion and the ability to keep a secret" to get names to which to address campaign literature? It is simply a blocks of one edition of Dudley's notorious blocks of five circular of 1888. Hackett is getting up in New York such a "list" as Dudley worked up in Indiana.—Springfield Republican.

#### ARRANGING FOR SYSTEMATIC BRIBERY.

Chairman Hackett says that he merely wants the names of Democrats to whom circulars and documents may be sent. The plausibility of this explanation is smashed into bits by the injurious disclosure and secrecy contained in this "confidential" circular. Republicans, those of you who are honest and candid, do you approve of this palpal attempt to arrange for systematic bribery? Does it indicate a clean election or a clean administration by the Republican leaders who are striving to benefit by it?—Newburg Register.

#### HACKETT'S GREATEST SIN.

It is reported that the publication of the circular has caused consternation at all the Republican headquarters. Talk about removing Hackett from the chairmanship of the state executive committee has already begun. His greatest sin is that he has found out.—Syracuse Courier.

#### AN ALL ADVISED CIRCULAR.

The only fault charged to Mr. Hackett is the careless way he did his work. The desperate fight the Republicans are making in the hopeless cause of carrying New York state could not be better shown than in Chairman Hackett's ill advised circular.—Pittsburg Post.

#### BLOCKS OF FIVE TACTICS REPEATED.

What do Republicans who are opposed to corruption of the ballot box think of the adoption in New York by their state committee of Dudley's "blocks of five" tact? Indiana four years ago?—Rochester Un.

#### The Republican King Bird, Destroyer of Other Birds.

We do not overrate the importance of the document when we say that Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance will be read with greater popular interest than any public document that has appeared since his historic declaration of independence. His presentation and interpretation of issues will be generally received as a more commanding and conclusive index to the government policy during the next four years than the platform itself. Whether wise or otherwise, a mighty American constituency look to Grover Cleveland for political inspiration and direction. Like Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden in their day, Mr. Cleveland is regarded as the foremost expounder of Democratic doctrine.—Troy (N. Y.) Press.

#### A Queer Sort of Convert.

Republican organs are exulting over the news that Mr. Powderly has come out for Harrison, claiming him as a new convert. Mr. Powderly has always been an extreme protectionist. He declared at a meeting at Cooper institute in New York that if there were a hair in his head that was not for protection he would pluck it out. Mr. Powderly is better understood among workmen than Republican organs appreciate. They are welcome to him as a convert.—Chicago Times.

#### Kill the Iniquitous Force Bill.

The force bill is the liveliest issue the Republicans have, but it is temporarily put under cover by the cowardly Republican press for fear its unpopularity will lose votes for Harrison in November. All patriots who have faith in the blessings of peace and believe in the sovereignty of the people and the freedom of our institutions should keep the issue prominently in sight and kill the force bill.—Toledo Bee.

#### REPUBLICAN RECORD.

A BITTER ARRANGEMENT OF COMMISSIONER RAUM'S METHODS.

A Notorious Land Speculation and a Certain Gypsum Mine Transaction—Where Did the Money Paid by Helpless Pension Office Employees Go?

It has been said that the scandals of the Raun regime ran nearly the whole gamut of possibilities. The greater part of them grew directly out of the Raun family's desire to get money without earning it and in devious ways. It was for money considerations that Raun got his daughter into two government posts at once, contrary to law, and tried to get her through a loophole of the statute into a remunerative place in the civil service without the civil service examination that all others must pass—a thing which would have cheated some capable and law-abiding person out of the place and pay.

It was for the sake of money that John Raun exploited his relationship to the government by way of advertising his business as a pension attorney. It was for the sake of gain that he seems to have been allowed illegitimate knowledge of what the pension office records contained.

It was for gain to his family that the commissioner created a place in the service for his other son to occupy. It was for money that Green B. Raun, Jr., levied tribute upon the earnings of his subordinates and sold appointments for bribes, as the civil service commissioners have declared that the evidence justifies them in charging, and as the congressional committee in its report says "there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

In the Lemon case Raun gave Lemon an alleged security block of stock in a certain gypsum mining company of which he was president. This stock happened to be, as the committee reported, "of no particular value" because Raun's company did not own the property it represented, and because the mining value of that property was of very doubtful existence. But whatever its worth, the stock appears not to have belonged to Raun, but to the company. Yet Raun pledged it for \$12,000, and put the money into quite another speculation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest whatever.

The transaction was so foreign in its methods to the ordinary accepted way of doing business that one of the mining company stockholders remarked to Raun that he "didn't think there was much difference between that and embezzlement," an opinion in which many business men will perhaps share.

This gypsum mine was one of the speculations which Raun undertook to promote from the pension office and chiefly at government expense. With one Buckley he had become possessed of some lands vaguely located in southwestern Virginia alleged to be gypsum bearing. The company, of which he was president and factotum, seems never to have owned the land there. It had contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company was bound to pay the full purchase price—\$100,000—within a specified time or forfeit not only the land, but all that might have been paid upon it.

This vague, inchoate title to unpaid lands of uncertain value seems to have been the only property Mr. Raun's "company" possessed. Yet he capitalized this as \$2,000 and tried to work off the stock on this basis.

According to the testimony of Buckley, who first got possession of the claim thus capitalized, and who was nominally made secretary of the company, Raun adroitly managed to get the whole thing into his own hands and to keep it there. The secretary swore that he had never been able to see the stockbook but once; that he had never succeeded in getting his own stock issued even to fulfill a contract of delivery for a part of it to Colonel W. W. Dudley, of "blocks of five" celebrity; that Raun evaded the fulfillment of the contract by reason of the fact that the attorney who drew it omitted to name in it a date for Raun's fulfillment of his part of it in short, that Raun got possession of everything pertaining to the company and did what he pleased with it regardless of the rights of everybody else.

The one occasion on which the secretary had been permitted to see the stockbook seems to have been when Raun wanted some stock issued—presumably for delivery to Lemon—and found it necessary to have the secretary's signature to the certificates. Then, according to Secretary Buckley's testimony, he sent for him to sign the papers, but upon pretense of having mislaid his memorandum he did not sign the certificate in blank so that the secretary never knew how much of the stock Raun issued.

There is no reason to suppose that Raun imposed upon Lemon in giving him this stock as security for his \$12,000. Lemon was not a man to be thus taken in. He neither knew nor cared anything about the value of the stock. He had other recompense for his outlay. But, if, as Buckley says, Raun confessed to him the stock given to Lemon belonged to the company, the transaction, in its relation to the company, was of a character which the courts are accustomed to take cognizance of as a not agreeable to the person concerned.

As the stock was "of no particular value" at the time of its issue, and as what value it had went out of it soon afterward by the foreclosure of the contracts and the forfeiture of the shadowy rights that constituted the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raun's dealing with the stock to legal question. The whole enterprise seems to have been of that kind which honorable men of business resolutely decline to have any connection with the "heads I win, tails you lose" sort of speculation.

Another of Raun's peculiar ventures was the Charlton Heights speculation. If Harrison is statesman, as some of the organs of Republicans profess to believe him, he has won that reputation in spite of himself. Between the utterances of Cleveland and Harrison there is all the difference between statesmanship and political cunning.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

Charlton Heights is a village of twenty-eight houses near Washington. Raun got possession of a tract of land there and proceeded to organize a "company" for its exploitation. He represented the place as one of peculiar picturesqueness, salubrity and convenience, sure to become at once one of the most prosperous suburbs of the capital.

As usual, he does not seem to have paid anything, of consequence for the land. He merely secured an option upon it, at a price reported to be thirty dollars an acre, and laid his plans to work it off on his pension office subordinates and others at \$1,440 an acre, making for himself and his associates a neat little profit of \$1,410 on every thirty dollars thereafter to be paid.

The prospectus of the company represented that streets were to be laid out and graded, a \$70,000 hotel to be built and everything possible done to hasten the already rapid growth of the suburb. All this was false. No evidence has ever been discovered that any of the money received in subscriptions was spent in improvements at Charlton Heights. The suburb was not growing and really had no capacity for growth, as all the lots that were not in a marsh, and therefore unfit for residence, had been sold already. The scheme was a mere trap for the savings of pension office and other government clerks.

They were asked to subscribe to the stock of their chief's company and to pay their subscriptions in monthly installments of five dollars each. As they were dependent upon their chief for their bread and butter they naturally subscribed in considerable numbers. It pays a poor clerk to give up five dollars a month rather than risk the loss of his place and pay.

The receipts from subscriptions to this enterprise are reported to have amounted at one time to about \$3,000 a month. What became of the money nobody seems to know. It is certain that the few fellows who bought the stock could not now sell it for the price of a single month's subscription.

They were promised that if at any time they wished to withdraw from the company they should receive their money back with interest. Several of them asked for this return, but only two or three who had influential friends got it. The rest did not deem it prudent to make any kind of disturbance.

A poor clerk cannot afford to press his official chief for money wrongfully got out of him. It is a noteworthy fact that of all the people who have been coaxed, cajoled, deceived or driven into investing in the speculative schemes fathered by Commissioner Raun not one has ever got a profit upon his investment, and scarcely one has ever got his money back or any part of it.

The man who has engineered these schemes; the man who has in this way levied tribute upon his subordinates; the man who has used his official term, his official influence and his official control over a government office to make market of worthless shares is so especially the confidential agent and friend of the president that even the exposure of his misdeeds has not induced Mr. Harrison to remove him or to withdraw from him his official confidence and personal support.

Raun has publicly proclaimed that he is "an issue in this campaign." He is so. He represents that old issue which has always existed since the sense of right and wrong was born in the human mind—the issue between honor and shame.

But the speculations recorded here—should the word be spelled without the initial "s"—are insignificant as scandals in comparison with the universal refrigerator affair, and Raun's shifts, evasions and plain falsehoods concerning it.—New York World.

#### Force Bill Is in Evidence.

The force bill is as much a part of the Republican platform as the protective tariff or any other feature of it. It is now called a bugaboo and other derisive names by its authors. It is laughed at and sneered at on all sides. Would this be its treatment if the platform containing it should meet with popular indorsement next November? It might be, and then again it might not. In fact it might, like the tariff, be made more terrible than ever. That reason to believe that this would be the case, but even if there were no good reason for thinking this there is a chance that it would be, and this alone is sufficient to point out to every good man and every lover of free and independent government his duty to vote against the party which brought such an iniquitous measure into being.—Dallas News.

#### A Tissue of Untruths.

Even Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance was a tissue of untruths almost from beginning to end. If he is re-elected president it will be due principally to the astute dissemination of falsehood by the party managers. It is hard for the Democrats to keep pace with these artistic untruths, but we have reason to believe that the people have been pretty thoroughly warned regarding the contented deceptions, and that they will carefully sift all the statements made by the Republican managers.—Memphis Appeal-Valauche.

#### A Cheat and Turncoat.

Not so very long ago Mr. Harrison met the Democrats' proposition to reduce tariff taxation and cheapen prices with the sneer that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man." He now claims that the great object of the Republican tariff policy was to cheapen prices. Evidently the president has added not only a cheap coat, but a turncoat to his wardrobe.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### Statesmanship—Political Cunning.

If Harrison is statesman, as some of the organs of Republicans profess to believe him, he has won that reputation in spite of himself. Between the utterances of Cleveland and Harrison there is all the difference between statesmanship and political cunning.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

#### CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Best Efforts in the New York World's Prize Contest.

The hosts of the Democracy are marshaled for the shop. With Cleveland now to lead them they're sure to win the day. Their principles are borne aloft upon their banner true. And they are the men true blue.

#### CHORUS.

Shout glory, glory, hallelujah! Shout glory, glory, hallelujah! Shout glory, glory, hallelujah! And they are the men true blue.

Fidelity to truth and trust, addity to right. Inspire them with burning zeal to meet opening night. And fighting for the principles bequeathed to them of yore. They'll sweep them from above to shore.

No centralized plutocracy is catering to class. No lifting high in privilege above the common mass. No legislation to annul the right of equal share. When Cleveland and his men get there.

The tolling millions in the field, the millions in the shop. The yeomanry of brain and brawn, the country's pride and prop. Shall add no high protective tax their industry o'erleaves. When Cleveland holds the helm.

'Tis blazoned on the banner that the Democrat unrolls. "No force bill shall obtrude its baneful shadow on the polls." Its dear bounties, sacred interests shall not be wrest away. In the Democratic day.

The doctrines of the fathers, they who made the nation free. Shall be the cry and watchword of the new Democracy. Those grand, eternal principles upheld by noble sires. Shall bear as altar fires.

Hurray! then, men, for Cleveland and for Stevenson, hurray! They represent the principles to crystallize in law. They stand for righteous government, and they will win the day. Because they stand for right.

With Cleveland and with Stevenson the hosts will march along. To swell at last the choruses of triumphant battle song. When shouts of glad hosannas will be heard on every hand. Through all this glorious land.

#### The Pride of Our Land.

[Air—"The Star Spangled Banner."] Oh, comrades, rejoice! In this glorious campaign. The patriot's soul is exultingly glowing. His heart beats with joy and his eyes proudly flash. As victor's tide ever onward is flowing. For Cleveland will fight for in him we delight. He'll lighten our burdens and make all things right.

So will join hand in hand and make a brave stand. Hurray, boys, for Cleveland, the pride of our land. We need no protection, we scorned it before. When 'twas offered by England, along with taxation. We fought it down then, and we'll crush it out now. As the bitterest foe to our country's salvation. Give it what name you will, it is tyranny still. To absorb our savings tariff's pockets to fill. Then hurray for our Cleveland, we'll join hand in hand. For our country's best hope and the pride of our land.

We have earned in the past the right to be free. From greed and oppression to guard our dear homes. Neither discord nor strife our peace shall disturb. When Cleveland, our hero, to rule o'er us comes. Though McKinley still says tariff higher he'll raise. The country won't stand it these Democratic days.

Then hurray, boys, for Cleveland! We'll make a brave stand. For the man we have chosen, the pride of our land.

#### Democracy.

[Air—"America."] Democracy! 'tis to thee, Through ages yet to be, In springtime's radiant show, In summer's ardent glow, In winter's frost and snow, Thy blessings bring.

Democracy! 'tis to thee, Faith of the truly free, We ever bow; Faith that was sorely tried, Faith that has never died, Faith that will endure alids. Triumphant now.

Democracy! 'tis to thee, When other hope shall flee, We turn our gaze; Where oceans lave our shore, Where prairies yield their store, Where mountains torrents roar, We render praise.

Democracy! 'tis of thee, All men will surely see, The glorious day, That God their cry may heed, That God may help their need, That God may grant their speed, We ever pray.

#### A Change of Base.

The tariff mongers have changed their base, in accordance with campaign exigencies. Formerly their cry was the "home market," and they did not conceal their contempt for the poor markets of the countries of South America. Now their whole talk is of reciprocity with South America and of the wonderland increase in the exports of breadstuffs last year, which they attribute wholly to the McKinley tariff. When the exports of breadstuffs shall again fall under the natural influence of trade obstruction, the tariff mongers will again have the "home market" to fall back upon. The great beauty of high tariff logic is that it can readily adapt itself to any and every conceivable condition of things.—Philadelphia Record.

#### How It Looks in Iowa.

"Take the recent Republican 'victory' in Vermont as it stands, and extend the same Republican loss of votes into Iowa in proportion, and the plurality of \$1,711 for Harrison in 1888 will be wiped out in November next and changed to a plurality of 6,000 and over for Cleveland, and this is just about the way Iowa looks at present for Republican consolation.—Sandusky (O.) Journal.

#### Either Peck or Aldrich Was Wrong.

The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuted by his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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**Now is - Your Blood?**  
I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of SSS. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATTY, Yorkville, S. C.  
I was troubled from childhood with an aggrivated case of Tetter, and three bottles of SSS cured me permanently. WALLACE MARKS, Manville, L. I.  
Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWARTZ BROS. CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
**DOCTOR BILLS.**  
I have put my notes and accounts in the hands of Constable W. H. Clark, for collection. I am compelled to do this as I am going to leave December 1st and have not the time to hunt up those owing me.  
Settlements must be made! Any arrangement Mr. Clark may make will be satisfactory to me.  
C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. sept12-24  
**Notice to Trespassers.**  
All parties are hereby warned against hunting or trespassing on my lands.  
D. D. WILKINS.  
Mules.  
I wish to sell on time a pair match mules (3) years old and well broken.  
H. L. STEVENSON.  
**Notice to Trespassers.**  
All persons are hereby warned against cutting timber, hunting or otherwise trespassing on my land.  
MRS. M. C. PRICE.  
**TIME TABLE**  
of The E. & W. R. R.  
Trains arrive going East. 12:34 P. M. " " West. 2:11 P. M.  
Make close connection both going to and returning from Gadsden, at Duke Station.  
**Two Farms for Sale**  
Two good farms of one hundred and one hundred and fifty acres respectively, within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, for sale at a bargain. Dwelling houses and outbuildings on each. Within walking distance of the State Normal School. For full particulars apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
**Summer Residence**  
One eight room brick dwelling house on acre lot, beautifully located, in Jacksonville, at a bargain. Will be sold for less than cost of buildings. For further information apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
**Farm and Mill for Sale.**  
A fine stock farm, well watered, brick mill and gin, 300 acres, three miles south of Jacksonville, short distance from E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. will be sold at a bargain. For further information apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.  
**Cheap Land.**  
One hundred and sixty acres five miles south of Jacksonville, containing finest sand banks, iron ore and timber, with much land adapted to fruits and farm products will be sold for a few hundred dollars. Here is a chance for a cheap home. For further particulars apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

**Tax Collector's APPOINTMENTS.**  
I will attend the following appointments for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes of Calhoun county, Alabama, for the year 1892.  
All tax is delinquent and subject to the penalty fixed by law after December 31, 1892. I will be in Jacksonville the last ten days for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county.  
**FIRST ROUND.**  
Beat 1. Jacksonville, Saturday October 1.  
Beat 10. Jenkins, Monday October 3.  
Beat 11. White Plains, Tuesday October 4.  
Beat 12. Iron City, Wednesday October 5.  
Beat 12. Choccolocco, Thursday October 6.  
Beat 17. DeArmanville, Friday October 7.  
Beat 3. Four Mile Spring, Monday October 10.  
Beat 4. Ganaway's School House, Tuesday October 11.  
Beat 5. Polkville, Wednesday October 12.  
Beat 14. Sulphur Springs, Thursday October 13.  
Beat 18. Ochatie, Friday October 14.  
Beat 2. Alexandria, Saturday October 15.  
Beat 6. Peek's Hill, Tuesday October 18.  
Beat 7. Hollingsworth's, Wednesday October 19.  
Beat 7. McBee's, Thursday October 20.  
Beat 8. Green's School House, Friday October 21.  
Beat 13. Oxford, Monday October 24.  
Beat 13. Oxanna, Tuesday October 25.  
Beat 15. Anniston, Wednesday and Thursday October 26, 27.  
Beat 9. Piedmont, Friday October 28.  
Beat 16. Polling Place, Saturday October 29.  
**SECOND ROUND.**  
Beat 1. Jacksonville, Wednesday November 2.  
Beat 3. Four Mile Spring, Thursday November 3.  
Beat 3. Weaver's, Friday November 4.  
Beat 10. The Narrows, Monday November 7.  
Beat 11. White Plains, Tuesday November 8.  
Beat 12. Iron City, Wednesday November 9.  
Beat 12. Choccolocco, Thursday November 10.  
Beat 17. DeArmanville, Friday November 11.  
Beat 4. Ganaway's School House, Tuesday November 15.  
Beat 4. Bynum's, Wednesday November 16.  
Beat 5. Polkville, Thursday November 17.  
Beat 14. Sulphur Springs, Friday November 18.  
Beat 14. Bolling Springs, Saturday November 19.  
Beat 18. Ochatie, Monday November 21.  
Beat 6. Peek's Hill, Tuesday November 22.  
Beat 6. Duke's Station, Wednesday November 23.  
Beat 7. Hollingsworth's, Thursday November 24.  
Beat 2. Alexandria, Friday and Saturday Nov. 25, 26.  
Beat 8. Green's School House, Monday Nov. 28.  
Beat 8. Knighten's Mill, Tuesday Nov. 29.  
Beat 7. McBee's, Wednesday Nov. 30.  
Beat 16. Ladiga, Tuesday December 6.  
Beat 16. Polling Place, Wednesday Dec. 7.  
Beat 9. Piedmont, Thursday and Friday Dec. 8, 9.  
Beat 13. Oxford, Monday and Tuesday Dec. 12, 13.  
Beat 13. Oxanna, Wednesday Dec. 14.  
Beat 15. Anniston, Thursday, Friday, Monday, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 16, 17, 20.  
D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector. sept1

**Election Notice.**  
STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.  
In pursuance of law an election will be held on the second Tuesday in November 1892, being the eighth day of said month, at the several voting places in Calhoun county, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress from the fourth Congressional district of Alabama, and also for eleven presidential electors. And the following named persons have been chosen and appointed as election officers at the several voting places in said county as hereinafter set forth:  
Precinct 1. A. G. Hester, H. F. Montgomery, J. O. Y. Henderson. Returning officer, W. H. Clark.  
Precinct 2. Charles Martin, T. A. Pelham, Jule Lumpkin. Returning officer, E. Crossley.  
Precinct 3. T. L. Weaver, A. L. Young, J. W. Skelton. Returning officer, J. R. Lambert.  
Precinct 4. Jas. Harris, T. D. Bynum, Jas. Murphy. Returning officer, F. M. Self.  
Precinct 5. E. G. Morris, Jr., R. C. Johnston, Geo. Downing. Returning officer, R. C. Haynie.  
Precinct 6. J. W. Williams, B. W. Duke, W. T. Blackmar. Returning officer, Robt. B. Dickie.  
Precinct 7. Hollingsworth's—A. B. Howell. Returning officer, M. N. Weeks.  
Precinct 7—Magbee's—A. A. Williams, N. J. Stephens, S. B. White. Returning officer, A. Cannon.  
Precinct 8. H. B. Glover, M. A. Rhyne, D. C. Doss. Returning officer, J. H. Dale.  
Precinct 9. W. Warring, T. M. Sharpe, J. O. Boles. Returning officer, T. W. Wilkerson.  
Precinct 10. S. S. Love, A. B. Mosely, J. R. Andrews. Returning officer, J. T. Moody.  
Precinct 11. R. F. Watson, Clark Morgan, A. P. Foster. Returning officer, E. F. Stovall.  
Precinct 12—Iron City—W. A. Scarbrough, Wesley Wright, P. B. Cornick. Returning officer, G. V. Brown.  
Precinct 12—Choccolocco—S. N. Milligan, C. L. Powell, Chas. Vanzandt. Returning officer, J. W. Hughes.  
Precinct 13—Oxford—R. M. Johnson, D. P. Haynes, A. C. Stuckey. Returning officer, M. T. Hulsey.  
Precinct 13—Oxanna—W. F. Hanna, W. F. Edmonson, E. M. Lewis. Returning officer, J. D. Newsome.  
Precinct 14. W. H. Vinson, J. O. Finley, D. T. Macon. Returning officer, W. J. McMill.  
Precinct 15—Ward 1—J. F. Green, J. H. King, W. H. Shaddock. Returning officer, W. M. Payne.  
Precinct 15—Ward 2—G. W. Wetzel, J. A. Leak, T. G. Dunn. Returning officer, J. H. Mansfield.  
Precinct 15—Ward 3—C. I. Quinn, J. F. Baker, Thomas Willis. Returning officer, R. H. Roberts.  
Precinct 15—Ward 4—S. P. Kennedy, Percy Olmstead, T. S. Richardson. Returning officer, John Hunter.  
Precinct 16. James Stewart, J. J. Wilson, S. T. J. C. Graham. Returning officer, W. H. Alread.  
Precinct 17. E. S. Seaman, O. M. Davenport, G. W. Dunstan. Returning officer, J. P. Story.  
Precinct 18. E. D. Melharg, J. C. Little, Geo. I. Greer. Returning officer, J. P. Cochran.  
EMMETT F. CROOK, J. O. P. WEAVER, Circuit Clerk. ED G. CALDWELL, Sheriff.  
I hereby appoint the foregoing named Returning Officers special Deputy Sheriffs whose duty it shall be to maintain good order, and allow no one within thirty feet of the place of balloting, except while voting.  
ED G. CALDWELL, Sheriff. oct1-5t  
**E. M. REID J. P.**  
MORRISVILLE, ALA., Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.  
**Probate Court Notice.**  
STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.  
In Probate Court for said vs. County. Special Term, Finch vs. August 15th, 1892.  
This day came M. E. Finch the administratrix of the estate of O. A. Finch, deceased and presents to this Court her petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law praying for an order of this Court to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, upon the grounds that the personal property is insufficient to pay said debts, which said petition is examined by the Court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.  
It is thereupon ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 26th day of September 1892, be and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set for bearing the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, and that all persons interested to be and appear before this Court on said 26th day of September 1892, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.  
EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge Probate Court. aug27-3t  
**REGISTER'S SALE.**  
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered at the April term, 1892, of said Court in the cause of S. D. G. Brothers, debtor, vs. the heirs of John W. Hanna, deceased, et als, I will, as Register in said Court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1892, within the legal hours of sale the following real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section 26, also the northern division of the south half of section 27, all in township 15, N., Range 8 E., in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.  
This Sept. 9th, 1892.  
WM. M. HAMES, Register.  
BROTHERS, WILLETT & WILLETT, Attorneys at Law. Jacksonville and Anniston.

**C. D. MARTIN**  
Contractor and Coal Dealer,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c. Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price. Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices. C. D. MARTIN. jan10tf  
**J. O. Y. HENDERSON.** H. F. MONTGOMERY.  
**MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,**  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.  
OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING, Jacksonville, Alabama.  
No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.  
**Arrival of New Fall Goods**  
AT  
**ULLMAN BROS.**  
We have received full lines of Dress Goods and Dry Goods, suitable for Girls and Boys School Clothing. Pretty, desirable all and half wool and cotton Dress Goods, which we will sell real cheap.  
A beautiful line of Ladies' and Childrens' Handkerchiefs, fast Black Hosiery, Black and White Corsets, best known makes, at the right prices. Standard Prints 4-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings. Also Towels, Napkins and Table Linens, at prices to suit the times.  
300 Boys' Suits just received, from 5 to 16 years from \$2.00 to \$10.00.  
500 Men's Frock and Sack Suits; elegant quality, neat pretty patterns, all colors, from \$5.00 to \$25.00.  
250 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, desirable quality, pretty dark patterns, from 25c. to \$2.00.  
A desirable and elegant line of Mens' Dress and Business Pants, medium weights, in neat patterns and splendid quality, from \$2.25 up.  
Mens' and Boys' Douglas Shoes for \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00; best shoe made in the world.  
Mens' and Boys' fall Hats in Derby, Crush and Soft Fur Hats, latest styles and best quality for the money.  
75 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Trunks received last Saturday, which we are able to sell for less than ever sold in the city.  
Our Mr. Ullman has been in the Eastern Markets for the last four weeks, and has been able to secure many Bargains in Stylish and Desirable Goods, and we will give our Customers the Benefit.  
Respectfully,  
**ULLMAN BROS.**  
**JOHN RAMAGNANO,**  
AT HIS  
**OLD STAND,**  
Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.  
Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies. Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also  
**Domestic Wines and Brandies.**  
Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also  
**Sacramental Wines.**  
Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.  
**RECEIVING DAILY**  
A FULL LINE OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
CONSISTING OF  
Prints, Gingham, Dress Goods, Notions, Household Linens, Bleached Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables &c.,  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Underwear, Hosiery, Ladies' and Childrens' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of  
**Gents' Furnishings.**  
Are expecting daily a full stock of Clements & Balls' FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.  
Come and learn our prices for the hard times  
In my Grocery Department you will find the "Patents" and cheaper grade of flour, brown and granulated Sugars, N. O. Syrups, Lard and Meat. Everything to make complete a general stock of merchandise.  
P. ROWAN.  
**STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,**  
Real Estate Brokers,  
Jacksonville, Alabama  
Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.  
**No Sale—No Charge.**  
Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

**Jones and Kolb.**  
Have engaged the attention of the masses, but if you want to be happy just call on Porter, Martin & Co. and see what great bargains they have for both Jones and Kolb men. We are prepared to give bargains in Groceries, Hardware, Wagons, Buggies, Surreys, Jump-seats, Hacks and Harness. Call on us and be convinced.  
To our customers: If your account is "past due" and unpaid do not ask for further credit, as we cannot LAP accounts.  
Yours Truly,  
**PORTER, MARTIN & CO.**  
Jacksonville, Ala., S. Side Public Square  
**EROS!**  
Of course you have heard of Eros' BOOK STORE  
IN ANNISTON,  
but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or snobbish ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merits and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.  
**COMMERCIAL**  
AND  
LAW STATIONERY,  
Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.  
Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.  
**MONTGOMERY & PRIVETT.**  
**Collectors.**  
P. O. Box 33, - - - Jacksonville, Ala.  
Collections made with or without suit, on reasonable terms. Business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.  
June 18-3m.  
**J. H. CRAWFORD,**  
Has just received a fine lot of Coffins & Caskets.  
Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.  
Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.  
**J. C. FRANCIS,**  
Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice Peace.  
COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS MARRIAGE LICENSE FOR SALE  
P. O. - - - Cane Creek, Ala. jan7-1f  
**Notice to Creditors.**  
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.  
BEX MOUNT, Administrator. aug27-3t  
**Register's Sale.**  
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama at the April term, 1892, in the cause of Eigh and LeGrand vs. W. P. Wells et als, I will, as Register in said Court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door of said county of Calhoun, within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1892, the following real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north-east quarter of section 28, T-9-N-10-E, Range 8 East, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainants.  
This Sept. 9th, 1892.  
WM. M. HAMES, Register. 10-4t



RECEIVED



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

VOLUME 56.

## Collector's APPOINTMENTS.

Attend the following appointments for the purpose of collecting and County taxes of Calhoun County, Alabama, for the year 1892.

is delinquent and subject to be sold by law after December 1, 1892. I will be in Jacksonville, Saturday October 22, 1892.

**FIRST ROUND.**

Jacksonville, Saturday October 22.

Jenkins, Monday October 24.

White Plains, Tuesday October 25.

Iron City, Wednesday October 26.

Choccolocco, Thursday October 27.

DeArmanville, Friday October 28.

Four-Mile Spring, Monday October 30.

Ganaway's School House, October 31.

Polkville, Wednesday October 23.

Sulphur Springs, Thursday October 24.

Chatchie, Friday October 25.

Alexandria, Saturday October 26.

Peck's Hill, Tuesday October 29.

Hollingsworth's Wednesday October 30.

McBee's Thursday October 31.

Green's School House, Friday October 1.

Oxford, Monday October 24.

Oxanna, Tuesday October 25.

Anniston, Wednesday October 26.

Edmond, Friday October 28.

Rolling Place, Saturday October 29.

**SECOND ROUND.**

Jacksonville, Wednesday October 27.

Four-Mile Spring, Thursday October 28.

Peck's Hill, Friday November 1.

The Narrows, Monday November 3.

White Plains, Tuesday November 4.

Iron City, Wednesday November 5.

Choccolocco, Thursday November 6.

DeArmanville, Friday November 7.

Ganaway's School House, November 15.

Polkville, Wednesday November 10.

Sulphur Springs, Friday November 12.

Rolling Springs, Saturday November 13.

Chatchie, Monday November 15.

Peck's Hill, Tuesday November 16.

McBee's Station, Wednesday November 17.

Hollingsworth, Thursday November 18.

Alexandria, Friday November 19.

Green's School House, November 23.

Edmond, Tuesday November 22.

Rolling Place, Wednesday November 23.

Edmond, Thursday November 24.

Oxanna, Wednesday December 1.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

**M. & H.**

Writing Tablets

Best, most economical, method of putting up writing for home and office use.

Manufacturers, BROOK & SINGLARI, 538 Pearl St., N. Y.

Handsome tablet suitable for correspondence mailed for cents.

**S. S. Kelly**

Public and Ex-Office

OF THE PEACE.

At Oxford, Ala.

Saturday in each month

**HUTCHISON**

DRESER AND BARBER,

Land Company Office, Ala.

**NORMAL**

**COLLEGE**

WILLIAM ALABAMA.

Annual Session of this school will begin September

Information in regard to board of

Wm. M. Hamey, Jacksonville.

For announcement of

write to Jacob Forney, Ala.

E. J. JARRATT, Pres.

Bydalia, Miss.

## THOMAS G. SHEARMAN

THE ABLE WRITER PUNCTURES MCKINLEY'S SENSELESS CLAIMS.

Mr. Shearman Applies the "Reductio ad Absurdum," and Shows How It Would Be Impossible for Trade to Continue Under Present Alleged Conditions.

A great many people assert that every tariff is a tax, and a great many more shout that no tariff is a tax. When you ask the first set of people how much of a tax is the tariff on common earth, which no one wants to import, whether at home or free, they are puzzled. When you ask the second set why the McKinley bill is a tax, they are angry, and say that they know that a revenue tariff is a tax. But why did they not say so in the first place?

However, we make some progress. It is not merely conceded—it is insisted—by those who have been declaring for years that "the tariff is not a tax," that after all a revenue tariff is a tax. And now Mr. McKinley goes a little further, and asserts that a tariff for protection is a tax upon foreigners, while a tariff for revenue only is a tax upon Americans.

He says that the Republican party proposes to collect the tariff taxes from foreigners, while the Democratic party proposes to collect them from Americans. It is only a very short time since the chosen representatives of the American Protective Tariff League denounced as a downright lie the assertion that the tariff was a tax at all, and here is the foremost champion of their cause asserting that every tariff is a tax, either upon Americans or upon foreigners.

So at last we can agree upon a few points. Let us make these clear. Every tariff is a tax law. It lays taxes and does nothing else. In some cases nobody pays the tax, because nobody wants to bring in the article taxed. But in a tax is a tax, whether it is ever paid or not. Every tariff is a tax, although not every tax imposed by the tariff is collected.

All the money received by the government under a tariff (amounting to an average of about \$211,000,000 a year for the last ten years) is a tax. All the money thus collected upon articles which are not produced in our own country in sufficient quantities to reduce the price below that at which foreigners would sell to us is a tax upon our own people. Thus the duty on sugar was a tax upon ourselves, although a large amount of sugar is produced here, but not enough to supply the wants of our people, so that we were compelled to buy more from abroad.

All the rest of the money collected under a tariff is a tax upon our people, except so much as can be shown to be collected from foreigners only. Only a small part of the taxes thus collected are laid upon luxuries such as are used only by the rich. The rich people are not numerous enough to enable the government to collect a large revenue from their luxuries. And as the necessities and decent comforts of life are sold to the comparative poor in far greater amounts than to the rich, the tariff taxes so far as they are paid by our own people are paid mostly by the poor.

All these statements are agreed to by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Mills and every intelligent protectionist, tariff reformer or free trader. We have now some common ground of agreement, from which we can proceed to talk together about matters upon which we do not all agree, with some chance of understanding each other. A revenue tariff is a tax, and every tariff to the extent to which it produces any revenue is a tax. And these taxes are mainly paid by the poor. The rich pay but a small part of them.

Now we come to points upon which we all do not agree. Mr. McKinley says that the taxes imposed by a protective tariff are paid by foreigners, and that the great difference between his tariff and a revenue tariff is that he makes foreigners pay the taxes, while the Democratic party proposes to make the Americans pay their own taxes. He and his party also assert that when no revenue is collected by the government under an item in the tariff no one pays any tax in consequence of it. The opponents of protection maintain that Americans cannot make foreigners pay any share of American taxes worth talking about, and that they ought not to try. They also maintain that an enormous tax is collected by a few American capitalists and landowners for their own benefit in consequence of tariff taxes, which are purposely made so high as to prevent the government from collecting anything.

Let us first consider whether foreigners do pay or can be made to pay any large share of our tariff taxes. Mr. McKinley himself has furnished us a test by which we can decide this question. He abolished the taxes on raw sugar, especially because they were revenue taxes and paid by our own people, and he points with pride to the fact that since these taxes were repealed the price of raw sugar has fallen in our markets to the full amount of the tax. But a large amount of sugar was grown in our own country. It was not enough to supply our wants, nor anything like it. We may therefore take it as conceded that whenever the larger part of our necessary supply of any article, our own people pay the tariff tax upon that article. All the tariff taxes upon tin plates, earthenware, sugar, linen, most fruits, most furs, carper, wools, and many other articles, chiefly or entirely made abroad, amounting in 1891 to over \$80,000,000, were therefore paid by our own people.

It will be said that foreigners pay by giving the American importers goods of sufficient value to repay the duties. Let us see if this can be so. Woolen goods were imported which sold in Europe for \$49,235,400, upon which a tariff tax was

paid here of 80 per cent. That means a tax of eight yards of cloth upon every ten imported. Does any man outside of a lunatic asylum believe that European manufacturers would go on year after year making a present to American importers of eight yards of cloth for every ten yards purchased? How long could any man do business who gave away for nothing four-fifths, not of his profits, but of his entire sales?

Taking high and low rates together, there were imported dutiable goods which would sell in Europe for \$468,455,173, upon which the average tariff tax exceeded 40 per cent. Does any man really believe that the producers of these goods did or could give to Americans for absolutely nothing one-half of the whole value of their goods? Bear in mind that the values reported to the custom houses are the prices at which the foreigners are able to sell their goods in foreign markets, and that protectionists are forever insisting that these values are falsely reported to the custom houses, and that the goods could really be sold in Europe for much more than these prices. If there is a word of truth in anything which is said on the protectionist side, European manufacturers could readily sell at home all the goods which they send here at the full prices at which they are invoiced to us and more. It follows that if they pay the tariff taxes, or any part of them, they pay our people millions of dollars for the privilege of selling here at less than they could get for their goods if they kept them at home. Will any man of sense believe that European manufacturers are such fools?

But there are even clearer proofs of the absurdity of this doctrine. Glass was imported to the value in Europe of \$1,060,000, upon which tariff taxes were paid to the amount of \$1,146,000. These are among the precise "protective duties" to which Mr. McKinley referred when he declared that foreigners paid the taxes. Does he or does any one else for a moment believe that Europeans not only gave us \$1,000,000 in glass for nothing, but in addition made us a present of \$85,000 in cash as a thank offering for our generosity in taking it? A hundred examples equally conclusive might be given.

It is easy to show in another way the practical impossibility of collecting our taxes from foreigners to any extent worth considering. The present tariff taxes upon articles which are taxed at all average nearly 50 per cent. If foreign manufacturers pay any such tax as this—that is, half the home market price of their goods—it would prove conclusively that their average profit was more than 100 per cent, or a dollar profit on each dollar's worth of goods. Every one who knows anything about manufactures knows that no such profit can be made for any length of time upon anything except patented or otherwise monopolized articles. A profit of even 10 per cent. upon the ordinary metal and textile manufactures, which constitute the bulk of our taxed imports, would draw unlimited capital into such manufactures and quickly bring down the price of profit. An average profit of 100 per cent. in general manufactures not hedged around by monopoly continued year after year is an utter impossibility. Yet such an absurdity as this must be realized if Mr. McKinley's doctrine has any foundation in fact.

See what would follow. If European manufacturers really pay our protective taxes they have been making this 100 per cent. profit on all their productions for the last thirty years, except on such goods as they have sent to America. As less than one-tenth part of their productions have been sent here, the net profits of English manufacturers alone would amount to more than all the wealth of England and Germany together.

What, then, is the truth of the matter? Do foreigners never pay any part of our tariff taxes? Never directly. Sometimes they send their goods here, expecting them to sell for enough to cover the European price and the tax besides, and sometimes their expectations are disappointed and the result is a loss. Occasionally they send a few things here to sell for what they will bring, just as American manufacturers sometimes send their goods to auction to sell at any price. But on neither side of the Atlantic do they continue regularly in such business. Two or three mistakes of this kind shut up a mill very quickly, and the business passes into the hands of men who calculate better. Foreign manufacturers make losses just as Americans do. When an American makes a loss everybody calls it a loss, but when a foreigner makes a loss on an American transaction Mr. McKinley calls it "paying American taxes." There is not the slightest difference between the two cases.

Another proof of the childishness of this idea that foreign nations can be made to pay our taxes may be found in the fact that Great Britain has absolutely no protective taxes, and which, therefore, upon the McKinley theory, does not collect a cent of its taxes from foreign nations, while it also exports more than any other two nations of goods which are heavily taxed by "protective" duties in the countries to which these goods are sent. Therefore, on the McKinley theory, Great Britain pays more taxes to other nations than any other two nations in the world, while it collects no taxes at all from them. It has pursued this disastrous policy for nearly fifty years, and ought to be ruined by this time, for what nation can support its own government and also the governments of a dozen other countries at the same time? Yet what has been the result? The wealth of Great Britain has steadily increased during all this period, and is now greater, in proportion to its population, than that of any other great nation in the world.—Thomas G. Shearman.

**Dying at the Top.**  
"The time has been," said Macbeth, "that when the brains were out of the man would die." The brains and intellect of the Republican party are leaving it. It is thus for it to die, and it is dying at the top.—Boston Globe.

## MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

Let Everybody Desert Harrison and Vote for Cleveland.

Reports from every part of the country are of the most cheering character for the Democrats. They have carried every outpost in most gallant fashion, and are now marching in one grand phalanx upon the citadel of tariff robbery. There is no longer any doubt about the result in November. Grover Cleveland is as good as elected, but let us convert the coming victory into such a rout that the Republican party will never again be able to marshal its forces in the interests of the trusts. Alabama gave a good Democratic majority in August, and in September Arkansas followed with the biggest Democratic plurality in twenty years. Then came the great slump in Maine and Vermont, which made the Republicans sick at heart and set the Democrats shouting. Last of all came Georgia and Florida, whose aggregate majorities run above 100,000.

There is not a cloud in the Democratic sky. Everything points to the one grand result—the overwhelming victory of the Democratic standard bearers. The great procession of the people, with banners flying, and to the sweet strains of inspiring music is moving on the enemy. Following the lead of Gresham and Cooley and MacVeagh, recruits are joining the conquering hosts in thousands. The Republicans are on the run, and may not carry a dozen states. This is the hour for Minnesotans who have been straddling the fence on the tariff to get down on the right side with the masses and help to make it unanimous.—St. Paul Globe.

## Every Convert Represents a Reason.

It is not to be supposed that the many who are leaving the Republican for the Democratic party do so in a meaningless fashion. Every convert to Democracy represents a reason, and by that much is the party stronger. Reasons that appeal to the mind have an influence far beyond the individual whose vote and affiliation are changed. The uniting of Judge Cooley with Democracy is very easy to understand when one recalls his position upon the right of taxation. And Judge Cooley is an attorney. He says: "The power of the government to collect revenue to defray expenses is sovereign and absolute. It can take any part of a man's property without process, but it ought to take no more than enough to defray the expenses of the government." For two men holding such opinions to remain in the Republican party, with its premeditated robber tariff, would be an anomaly. No one who knows the men wonders that they are out or that several thousands go with them.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

## Watch West Virginia.

The Republicans know in the light of recent events that it is folly to hope to break the solid south, and hence they turn their time, money, trickery and rascality to the states in the north whose votes elected Tilden and Cleveland. We believe that Mr. Harrison and the Democratic committee will meet the conspirators at every point and turn and defeat them ignominiously. Mr. Harrison should look after West Virginia. Indications have been given heretofore that the Republicans designed colonizing the negroes in this state, the vote of which is comparatively close. Upon Mr. Harrison's shoulders rests a vast responsibility. That he is the right man for the emergency we do not believe there is any ground whatever to doubt. Let vigilance be the watchword, and let the foe know that we are "after him."—Nashville American.

## McKinley's Antislavery Arguments.

It is extraordinary that the chief exponent of medieval principles should claim that his party is that of progress while the one which more nearly accepts the teachings of modern thought is that of retrogression. In the very speech in which Governor McKinley talked of the "retrogression reaction" of the Democracy he urged it as a reason against Mr. Cleveland's election that such a result would be pleasing to every country in Europe. Here is a fine illustration of the old barbaric doctrine that the prosperity of one nation is an injury to every other. Had it been urged as a reason during the British elections why Mr. Gladstone should be defeated that the American people desired his success, we would have laughed at the stupidity of the argument and our decision would have been justifiable.—Buffalo Courier.

## A Perfect Ticket.

The ticket which the Democracy now offers to the people of the United States is as near perfect as it is possible for anything human to be. Hon. Grover Cleveland has already been tried and found to be a chief executive to whom every interest of the country can be safely intrusted, and Mr. Stevenson has shown himself in every respect worthy of being associated with his distinguished standard bearer. No higher compliment could be paid our vice presidential candidate, and if, in the course of Providence, Mr. Cleveland should be taken away before his term is finished (which heaven forbid) he will know that the country will feel that he leaves the reins of government in honest and capable hands.—Richmond Times.

## What Harrison Wants.

The only "free ballot and fair count" on election day, the Republican leaders, from Harrison down, want and demand one that will count every colored man of lawful age in the south, as shown by the census returns, and the Republican ticket, without reference to the nature of his vote or whether he goes to the polls at all. Virtually they demand that the census totals and not the poll books shall be used in ascertaining the Republican vote, the assumption being that every colored man who stays away from the polls has been intimidated, and that every vote so cast by a colored elector belongs of right to the Republican party. This is the result the Republicans desire to accomplish by passing a force bill.—Little Rock Gazette.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Its Direct Influence Is Subversive of Republican Principles.

The ultimate logical result of the policy of the Republican party is a centralization of power destructive of the fundamental idea of our government. This is the meaning of its tariff policy as well as its force bill policy. It means that the rich and those who are ambitious of power shall be favored at the expense of the rest of the people and by means of their subjection. The objection to the Republican tariff is not more on account of the unnecessary tribute it wrests from the poor to increase the profits of the rich than on account of its tendency to cultivate a class of selfish plutocrats who think the government is established and should be conducted primarily to exalt and enrich them. They in fact and not McKinley dictated the present tariff. The Republican party has become the tool of its campaign contributors.

There is not within the limits of the states a more selfish or sordid class of ones more indifferent to the true welfare of the people or the future of free institutions. What they primarily seek is the quick establishment of their private fortunes. Upon the basis of such wealth they expect to secure for themselves and their families a place in the aristocracy of money and fashion.

The imposition of burdens upon the mass of the people for the profit of a class in its motive and its direct influence subversive of the principles of liberty. The Republican party is guilty of this treachery to patriotism. What is worse, it defends its guilt by a false and delusive pretext of serving the people. Wage workers are betrayed into assisting the accomplishment of the plot of scheming chancers. The profession of the protective tariff is designed in their interest as a shield as the profession that the prime motive of slaveholders was the good of the slave.

The first steps of the advocates of a protective tariff, if they were sincere in their professions, would not be the imposition of a tax, but prevention of the competition of imported cheap labor. But this is a measure they will not consider. It has no place in their programme. Their whole effort is directed to securing two results—the cheapest labor and the highest prices for labor's product. This is the royal road to wealth and power for them, and they are for the party which will help build it. What the ultimate effect will be as regards liberty and the conditions of a Democratic state they do not care—at least they proceed as if they do not care. This government was not intended by its founders to be a paternal government in which the poor shall be the wards of the rich, and whose chief concern must be to increase the wealth of the few, so that they may, if so disposed, be good to those who by such means are wronged.

The scheme of American liberty and prosperity is best promoted by removing burdens from all in order that all may better take care of themselves. This is the Democratic purpose. This is the motive and aim of Grover Cleveland's statesmanship.—New York World.

## "Managing His Own Campaign."

The Democratic managers cannot compete with the Republicans in a campaign of bribery. They have neither the money, the skill nor the disposition necessary to do so. But they ought to be able to arouse the indignation of honest people to such a degree that the campaign of bribery will fail. If they do all that they can and fail, the prospect for good government in this country will be very gloomy. If it be once thoroughly demonstrated that the people can be bribed with money taken from themselves to keep the party of special privileges in power, the popular confidence in free institutions will be greatly weakened.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

## Protection Is a Fraud.

Justice is a simple matter. There is something in every man's breast that enables him to see and to know it if he will but deal fairly with himself. The knowledge of good and evil is intuitive. Self interest and self deception may smother it in places, but the mass of mankind cannot and will not repress it. They know that this idea of protection is not only a fraud, but a lie. They know that it must be destroyed—not a little of it, not a part of it, but all of it—if justice is to be done. Bogus statistics have served the purpose of the men who have used them. They have confused some of the people and delayed judgment. That is all. They cannot stay the averaging hand much longer.—Chicago Herald.

## Gresham's Honest Delicacy.

Gresham believes with the Democrats that taxes should be levied for revenue only, and every honest man must in accordance with principle. When government takes from the earner property it is not obliged to use for government purposes, it robs him under the communistic principle that through law the earnings of each should be made subject to the demands of all. In that communism Harrison believes as far as it can be applied to benefit the trusts and other combinations of corporations, but Gresham will not admit that it is just to take away the property of the humblest by force of law unless government absolutely requires it for its own purposes.—St. Louis Republic.

## Where the Money Comes From.

The people ought to have the fact forcibly presented to them that the money the Republican party is using so lavishly to keep itself in power is taken from them by means of the Republican tariff. The farmers in every part of the country who pay nearly two prices for their agricultural implements, household utensils and clothing contribute indirectly to the immense campaign fund that the Republican party has at its disposal. Change the tariff system in accordance with the tariff doctrines of the Democratic party, and the Republican party will not be able to get the means with which to corrupt voters.—Savannah News.

## Three Thoughtful Men.

MacVeagh, Gresham and Cooley are not men to abandon a party for light cause. They do it only because they know it to be on wrong ground and advocating doctrines that are against the public welfare. The Republican party has not had three brighter intellects, and their concurrent judgment that the Republican doctrines of the day are fatally erroneous cannot but have great weight with the thinking voters in every part of the country.—Buffalo Courier.

## The Women Will Do It Again.

When the Republican party was flattered to the proportion of a postage stamp in November, 1890, Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed ruefully remarked, "The women did it." If that explanation was correct, as it was in part, the women are likely to do it again. Nothing has happened since 1890 to mitigate their resentment against the men who made their shopping battles harder. They, at least, are not to be deceived by the reports of senate committees purporting to show that retail prices have gone down, for they know better. They know when they are given shoddy for wool and cotton for silk. They do not care for Commissioner Pecksniff's assertion that wages have gone up if their own husbands are getting as little as or less than before. They are not seduced by pictures of the protected workman eating roast turkey in a dining room furnished with morocco cushioned chairs and an Axminster carpet if their own protected table is set with corned beef and cabbage and situated in a kitchen equipped with a pine table and a broken stove.—San Francisco Examiner.

## Blaine Not Yet Placated.

All the Republican machines in the country are now for Harrison. And with them all he feels that his defeat is assured if one man up on the New England coast will not come to his help. This man is advancing in years, broken in health, bowed down by domestic affliction, and with no further political aspirations of his own to serve. He was defeated at Minneapolis by the official machine which nominated Harrison over the sentiment of the party. He never had a machine of his own. Every time he was a candidate in a national convention the official machine was against him. And yet, with everybody else placed, with all the "practical politicians" at their posts, and all the cogs and wheels of all the machines in perfect running order, Harrison turns to Blaine with an appeal to rouse the sentiment and enthusiasm of the party; to appeal to its intellectual sense; to awaken it to a recognition of its duty to its candidate as the representative of its ideas, policies and aspirations.—St. Louis Republic.

## Cleveland's Idea of Pensions.

Mr. Cleveland's idea of acceptance reassures every veteran who has been affected by Republican clamor. The Democratic candidate for president believes that the pension roll should be a roll of honor. The list should not be contaminated by the names of men who have no title to the respect and rewards of the government. At the same time it should receive the name of every deserving wearer of the blue. This is the view taken by the soldiers themselves, whose contempt for the shirkers and fraudulent pretenders exceeds that of any other class of citizens. Even the billion dollar congress dared pass again only a very limited number of the bills vetoed by Cleveland when president. The name of Grover Cleveland is on more private pension bills than that of any other president.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

## Republicans Masters of Bribery.

The Democratic managers cannot compete with the Republicans in a campaign of bribery. They have neither the money, the skill nor the disposition necessary to do so. But they ought to be able to arouse the indignation of honest people to such a degree that the campaign of bribery will fail. If they do all that they can and fail, the prospect for good government in this country will be very gloomy. If it be once thoroughly demonstrated that the people can be bribed with money taken from themselves to keep the party of special privileges in power, the popular confidence in free institutions will be greatly weakened.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

## A Phenomenal Majority Probable.

As Hill's personal influence in New York will carry that state for Cleveland, so will Gresham's personal influence in Indiana carry that state for him, and so the Democracy may safely now count on the electoral votes of the solid south, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana and a portion of Michigan. This will secure Cleveland's election, but there are many states heretofore safely Republican which are considered now doubtful, and it will not be at all surprising if his majority in the electoral college were as phenomenal as it was when he was elected governor of New York in 1892.—Richmond Times.

## No Firing at Custom Houses.

It is our right to trade with foreigners; to honestly acquire wealth from them, and to bring it home without being fined at the custom houses. This is what we are standing up for. It is not a question of percentages. We are willing to pay all the tariff taxes the government needs, but we are not willing to pay one cent in tariff fines because we have acquired foreign wealth and are trying to bring it home. This is the issue, and whatever argument is not directed to this falls outside the issue.—St. Louis Republic.

## Let South and West Join Hands.

There is little hope that Republican protection will ever be destroyed until the west is ready to join hands with the south against it. The south is all right. It is in line to give tariff thieves a deathblow and to establish commercial freedom and industrial independence. But the south can do nothing unaided. With the help of its fellow victim and natural ally—the west—it can do everything. If the west is ready to act intelligently and for its own interest in this campaign protectionism is doomed.—Chicago Herald.

## An Important Omission.

One of the comedies of the campaign is the patent cartoon of Uncle Sam pointing to Peck's report showing the effects of the McKinley bill on labor. It fails to show Mr. Peck in the background under arrest for destroying the public papers from which his report was compiled.—Kansas City Mail.

## CAMPAIGN SONGS.

The Efforts of the Poets in Many Different Newspapers.

Now, boys, a good old fashioned rally:  
From the mountains to the sea;  
A muster strong from hill and valley:  
To set our country free!

**CHORUS.**  
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!  
From the mountains to the sea;  
The Democratic kingdom's coming  
And the people's jubilee.

From freedom's temple drive the fakirs,  
Far from the hallowed dome;  
The mortgage lift from bonded acres  
And save the dear old home.

For Cleveland, boys, stand with the tariff,  
Now and forevermore;  
No welcome for a soulless sheriff  
Around the voter's door.

For Grover, boys, a grand old rally,  
From the mountains to the sea;  
For Adlai strike, from hill and valley,  
And set the country free!

**Grover'll Win the Day.**  
[Air—"The King's Champion."]   
For Cleveland cheer, his record's clear,  
You know him tried and true,  
The people's friend unto the end,  
He leads our cause anew.

Our leader grand! By him we'll stand!  
And Grover'll win the fight!  
For who shall say the people nay  
When they rise up in might?

When they rise up in might  
No one shall say the people nay,  
And Grover'll win the fight!  
No one shall say the people nay,  
And Grover'll win the fight!

Let foes assault and loudly rail,  
And all their batteries bring;  
For all their din Grover'll win—  
To them defiance fling!  
The people's voice proclaims their choice,  
And Grover'll win the fight!  
For who shall say the people nay  
When they rise up in might?

When they rise up in might  
No one shall say the people nay,  
And Grover'll win the fight!  
No one shall say the people nay,  
And Grover'll win the fight!

**The Rallying Song of the People.**  
[Air—"The Mæcænae."]   
Come now



# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President,  
A. F. STEVENSON.

For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

## CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash.

Gen. W. H. Forney, along with Congressman Moses, of 4th Ga. Dist. spoke at Pell city on 17th and at Asheville on 18th.

Congressmen Livingston and Moses of Georgia, both Alliancemen and Democrats, are making speeches in Alabama against the Third Party.

Don't let your politics interfere with your business or social relations. Only the very smallest kind of people carry political matters into the private relations of life.

## Public Speaking.

Gen W H Forney will address the People of Calhoun County on the political issues of the day at the Court House in Jacksonville at 12 o'clock on Monday October 24th.

Let everybody come out and hear the old war horse of Democracy.

The rumor is current in the country that the REPUBLICAN office has been sold by Mr. Grant. There is no truth in it. The REPUBLICAN is very likely to continue under its management indefinitely and remain, consequently, a defender of Democratic principles and the advocate of Democratic men and measures.

Seaborn J. Whatley, Third party candidate for Senator of the Rome, Ga., District, was snubbed under in the late Georgia election. He made a Third Party speech in this county not long ago. A dispatch from Rome, published in the Atlanta Constitution says that Seaborn now says he will have no more to do with politics and will never attend another political convention. He is a good man and made a good soldier of the old Tenth Alabama regiment, and we are glad to know that he has quit the Third Party gang. He should now come out for Cleveland and thus get in line with the men who fought by his side in Virginia against the principle of consolidation of power in the Federal Government—one of the most prominent tenets of the Third Party.

## County Pensions.

The special tax of five cents on the hundred dollars for maintained soldiers in Calhoun county amounts to \$5,238.87, and last week the recipients of this pension fund were at the Court House in full force to share its division.

While talking of taxes, assessments &c., it may be interesting to look at the general assessable values of real estate and personal property, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. Value of Real Estate... \$6,806,544.00 State tax... 27,387.37 Horses... 65,914.00 Mules... 19,965 Cattle... 120,235.00 Sheep... 2,750 Goats... 115 Hogs... 221 Sheep exempt... 123 Sheep taxed... 338 Poultry assessed... 227

The poll tax is supplemented by the 16th section school fund, and used for educational purposes.

The assessed value of the personal property in Calhoun county is \$4,580,000. Besides these assessments the assessor finds other taxable property not given in.

We will not go into additions, subtractions, etc., but present the bulk of values, assessments etc., that our readers may see the individual items as they be.

The real estate is assessed at nearly seven millions of dollars when the probability is that it is worth much more. The personal property is over three and a half millions, when it is perhaps underestimated. At any rate in these two values alone it is plain to see that we are worth ten millions at least.

No man who is a good republican will fail to do the best he can for his party this year. The best Alabama republicans can do is to vote for Weaver and help the people's party carry the state against Cleveland—Southern Republican.

The above is taken from the Southern Republican, published at Birmingham, and establishes the fact that the third party is simply a republican aid society, organized for the express purpose of defeating the democrats and keeping the republicans in power. Then how can a man reasonably hope for a better condition of affairs by deserting the democratic party and casting his vote with the third party wing of the republican party? This is a mathematical problem we are unable to solve.—Roanoke Herald.

Bro. Lon Grant, of the Jacksonville Republican, comes down pretty hard on Gwinn of the Oxford Voice. We do not think that abuse will ever gain a point anywhere. We know that Gwinn was once a democrat—but now we think he claims to be a Weaverite. Let him slide, he cannot do any cause he may espouse any good, or injure any cause he may abuse. Now Bro. Grant use your ammunition on better game.—Roanoke Herald.

Dr. B. Dudley Williams is the author of the following acrostics. They very aptly represent the two characters upon whose names they are made.

WEAVER.  
W is for wolf, he travels in sheep's clothes,  
E is for enemy, our bitterest of foes;  
A is for artful, a crafty dodger he,  
V is for vulture, grown fat in Tennessee:  
E is for empty, there's nothing good in him,  
R is for republican and this ends Little Jim.

CLEVELAND.  
C is courage, he nothing fears save wrong,  
L is for law, he guards it with cunning arm and strong;  
E is for equity, to every one his due,  
V for vote, to false pensions ever true:  
E this time, eternal, his name will never grow dim,  
L for liberty, matchless word with him;  
A is for America, the apple of his eye,  
N for November, he'll bear our flag on high,  
D for "Democracy, Cleveland its rallying cry."

## OF COURSE.

Mrs. Leese Reiterates Her Preference For Harrison.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Inter Ocean this morning publishes a three column interview with Mrs. Mary E. Leese, the Kansas orator and third party organizer, in which she gives her experience during her late trip through the south. She thinks General Weaver did as well as any one could under the circumstances, but she asserts that she does not like for Weaver to try to belittle the southerners. She says the outrages were not committed by young men and boys, but in many instances prominent men were leaders in the disturbances, and in some cases organized party clubs; that instead of one egg being thrown at them there were a great many eggs thrown, and not by boys, either. She declares the indications offered General Weaver and party were not because of anything he said or had done, but because he was advocating the cause of a party that was threatening the local success of the democratic party. She says she found sectional feeling as "violent as even republicans had depicted it." She stands by her party, but says that if a vote for Weaver is to elect Cleveland, it ought not to be given.

## A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

A Combine Between Third Parties and Republicans in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—J. H. McDowell, one of the electors for the state at large of the people's party, in joint discussion with Congressman Enloe at Paris, yesterday, openly admitted that the republican leaders in Tennessee and he, as representative of the people's party, had made a combine and agreement by which in the counties and congressional districts where the republicans have a majority, the people's party candidates shall not run, and where the democratic party has a majority the republican candidates will not run, but the people's party should. He said this in reply to a question as to why Congressman Taylor and Houk in east Tennessee had no people's party opponents, and all the democratic candidates for congress had.

## DEMOCRACY INTALLADEGA.

An Enthusiastic Rally—Cheers For Cleveland and Robbins.

TALLADEGA, Oct. 17.—H. T. D. Malory and Judge Wood of Selma spoke to a large crowd in the court house today. Mr. Malory's speech was a plain, convincing argument in favor of Cleveland and true democracy. Judge Wood followed in one of his characteristic speeches, full of truth and humor and true democratic doctrine. The addresses were closely listened to, and when Judge Wood in conclusion called the audience to join him in three cheers for Cleveland and Robbins, every white man in the room rose to his feet and joined heartily in the loud hurrahs. They speak in Childersburg tomorrow. Democracy is safe in Talladega.

## Off Goes the Mask.

The attempt of the Populists to capture some votes for Harrison in the South, has utterly collapsed. There was never any other purpose in the hearts of the leaders who got up the Third party than to use it as a stalking horse in the interest of the republicans. Now that it has failed to disrupt the South, they have quit the drive. Not only has Mrs. Leese come out for Harrison, but we publish a dispatch from Kansas showing that the whole Populist business is going to pieces and the leaders are whooping it up for Harrison.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## "THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY."

A Dissertation Upon the Universal Habit of Preaching But Not Practising.

"I was reading in a newspaper the other day," says a writer in the New York Recorder, "that during the past year 100,000 men, women and children were evicted in New York for the non-payment of rent—turned into the street to suffer summer's heat or winter's cold, to beg, or starve, or as they saw fit; that 3,000 children are debarrd from school in the city of Chicago because of a lack of suitable clothing to cover their nakedness; that 10,000 of these little ones, such as Christ blessed, perished in New York for lack of food. Yet the value of the church property in those two cities amounts well up into the millions. People attired in purple and finelinen and blazing with precious stones, kneel Sabbath after Sabbath at costly shrines, erected to Him who had not where to lay His head. I would like to nail these statistics to the door of every costly temple in New York and Chicago. I would like to blazon them on the grand organ, engrave them on the solid silver communion service, and paste them on the immaculate shirt front of the \$10,000 minister. I cannot do that, but I imagine that when plutocracy reaches the gates of heaven it will find that St. Peter has painted them in box car letters on the outer portals of the new Jerusalem. I have often wondered what Christ would do should he revisit the earth in the garb of the poor Hebrew carpenter, and drop into one of those grand cathedrals—resplendent in stained-glass windows and costly frescoes—now existing in his name. I believe that he would sell the entire outfit, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, then take the congregation of pious plutocrats out to some grove, plant it on the grass and preach it a sermon with whiskers on it."

## "BLOWN FUST."

Orator Ham Tells Where Tom Watson Is At.

"Babe Boston's mule was sick and a neighbor advised him to administer calomel.

"How will I get it into him?" asked Babe.

"Put it in a quill, put the quill in his mouth and blow it down his throat," responded the neighbor.

"The neighbor met him two or three days afterwards. Babe was as thin as a rail, looked right green and was all doubled up.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the neighbor.

"Babe placed his hand pathetically over his stomach, gave a sigh like a blacksmith's bellows with a hole in it, and said:

"The darned mule blown fust."

Orator Ham doesn't throw in a moral with this story. It is not necessary. The most careless reader will understand that the Georgia democracy "blown fust," and that's where Tom Watson's "at."

## FALL OF A METEOR.

A Visitor From Space Falls to the Earth to the Consternation of Numerous Spectators.

VALLEY HEAD, Ala., Oct. 16.—On Monday night shortly before 8 o'clock those who were out of doors were startled by hearing a loud hissing noise, like escaping steam, apparently directly over their heads. In an instant the heavens were illuminated by a light of intense brightness and an enormous ball of fire was noticed proceeding to the earth at an angle of about 45 degrees. In the flight of the meteor, for such it must have been, it left behind it a trail of fire which lasted for at least ten seconds. After a loud explosion, and a concussion that made houses shake and windows rattle, the phenomenon vanished. The meteor must have fallen in the immediate vicinity.

Bishop Brown of the African Methodist church, has written a strong letter in favor of Grover Cleveland and advising the negroes of the South to vote for him.

## ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR**

CANTERSVILLE, April 20, 1892. This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRATTON, BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**E. M. REID J. P.**

MORRISVILLE, ALA.,

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.

**The Republican**

**NEW OUTFIT.**

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by These S. Nabors and wife and recorded on page 181 in book "A," 2nd Vol. Register of Deeds in the Probate Court office for Calhoun county and State of Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: Fraction F. of fractional section 17, T. 13, R. 8; also W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of fraction A. of fractional section 17, T. 13, R. 8. All in Calhoun county, Ala. Also Gin, Saw Mill and Machinery thereon. Also one black mare, one buggy and one log cart.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to I. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by These S. Nabors and wife, and recorded on page 181 in book "A," 2nd Vol. Register of Deeds in the Probate Court office for Calhoun county and State of Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Ala., on Monday 28th November 1892, within the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: Fraction D. of section 35, T. 13, R. 8, containing 46 acres, also two mules and two horses wagon. The above described land being located in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to I. L. Swan as trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and recorded on page 52 in book "T," 2nd Vol. Register of Deeds in the office of the Probate Court office for Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder on Monday 28th November 1892 at the court house door in said county and State within the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: Fraction 7, sec. 35, T. 12, R. 8, containing 46 acres, also two mules and two horses wagon. The above described land being located in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to The New England Mortgage Security Co., (and by said Company transferred to Rowan, Dean & Co., by J. B. Brown and wife, and which said mortgage is recorded in Book "Q" second vol. of Mortgage Deeds in the office of the Probate Judge of Calhoun county and State of Alabama. The undersigned, as transferee of Rowan, Dean & Co., will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday 28th day of November 1892, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: 23 and 60-100 acres of fraction D. sec. 4, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line; on the South by the old Littlejohn's line in fraction D.; on the East by fraction C. in sec. 4; and on the West by sec. line of sections 4 and 5; also fraction C. sec. 4; also 20 acres of W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of sec. 4, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line; on the East by the old Littlejohn's line in fraction D.; on the North by township line of T. 12 and 13; on the East by settlement road between Aaron S. Sherbert and George Plexico, and on the West by section line of sections 5, all in T. 13 and R. 8, located and lying in Calhoun county and State of Alabama.

PEYTON ROWAN, Attorney.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by A. J. Logan and wife to I. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., and recorded on page 299 in book "T," 2nd Vol. Register of Deeds in Probate office for Calhoun county, Ala., I, as Trustee, appointed by Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door in said county and State on Monday 28th November 1892, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: Lot No 141 as shown on map of Jacksonville, Alabama, made by J. B. Williams, on which there is a two story frame building and a well of good water; and bounded as follows: On the west by Main street; on the north by an alley and north by Francis lot, east by Anthony Washington lot and on south by Nesbitt lot; in sec. 14, T. 14, R. 8, Calhoun county, Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by J. W. McDaniel to I. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., and recorded on page 188 in book "A," 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Probate Court office for Calhoun county, Ala., I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash on Monday 28th November 1892, before the court house door in Calhoun county, Ala., between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, and NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, all in sec. 14, T. 13, R. 8, Calhoun county, and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## BROTHERS, WILLETT & WILLETT.

Attorneys at Law.

Jacksonville and Anniston.

## Final Settlement.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, 1892.

Came this day S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estate of Jno. B. Broughton deceased and filed his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, and the 15th day of November next, to-wit: the 15th day of November 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear at the Term of the Court aforesaid, and contest the same, if they think proper.

Given under my hand at office, October 18, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK, oct18-3t. Judge of Probate Court.

## Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Brothers, Adm'r In Probate Court vs. Estate of E. G. Lee for said county special term October 14th 1892.

The creditors of the Estate of E. G. Lee deceased will take notice that S. D. G. Brothers the administrator of the estate of E. G. Lee deceased, in the following last filed in Court his report, in writing and under oath stating that to the best of his knowledge and information said estate is insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared. The 22nd day of November A. D. 1892 is appointed for the hearing and determination of said report, and you will appear in said Court and contest the same if you think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

## Administrator's Sale of Land.

In pursuance of an order and decree of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1892, I, the Administrator of the estate of O. A. Finch deceased, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, on the premises, on Tuesday November 28th, 1892, the following lands belonging to said estate to-wit: The South half of South East quarter and South East quarter of South West quarter and Fourteen acres of south end of North West quarter of South East quarter and seven acres in South West corner of North East quarter of South East quarter all of Sec. 35 also Twenty acres across North end of North East quarter of Sec. 22 all in Township Thirteen, Range six in Calhoun County, Ala.

Term of sale one half cash and the balance in twelve months with interest from day of sale. Note with coupon will be required.

This October 18th, A. D. 1892.

M. E. FINCH, Administrator.

## Final Settlement Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, 1892.

Came this day S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estates of W. J. Love and B. F. Love, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for the final settlement of said estates, and the 7th day of November next, to-wit: the 7th day of November 1892, having been appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear at the Term of the Court aforesaid, and contest the same, if they think proper.

Given under my hand, at office, the 14th day of October, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

## Probate Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Finch vs. County. In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, 1892.

This day came M. E. Finch the administratrix of the estate of O. A. Finch, deceased and presents to this Court her petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law praying for an order of this Court to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, upon the grounds that the personal property is insufficient to pay said debts, which said petition is examined by this court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is thereupon ordered and decreed by the court, that the 20th day of September 1892, be and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set for hearing the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on said 20th day of September 1892, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at office, the 14th day of October, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge Probate Court.

## Two Farms for Sale.

Two good farms of one hundred and one hundred and fifty acres respectively, within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, for sale at a bargain. Dwelling houses and outbuildings on each. Within walking distance of the State Normal School. For full particulars apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

## Summer Residence.

One eight room brick dwelling house on acre lot, beautifully located, in Jacksonville, at a bargain. Will be sold for less than cost of buildings. For further information apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

## Farm and Mill for Sale.

A fine stock farm, well watered, brick mill and gin, 300 acres, three miles south of Jacksonville, short distance from E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. will be sold at a bargain. For further information apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

## Cheap Land.

One hundred and sixty acres five miles south of Jacksonville, containing finest sand banks, iron ore and timber, with much land adapted to fruits and farm products will be sold for a few hundred dollars. Here is a chance for a cheap home. For further particulars apply to Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

# Arrival of New Fall Goods

AT

## ULLMAN BROS.

We have received full lines of Dress Goods and Dry Goods, suitable for Girls and Boys School Clothing.

Pretty, desirable all and half wool and cotton Dress Goods, which we sell real cheap.

A beautiful line of Ladies' and Childrens' Handkerchiefs, fast Hosiery, Black and White Corsets, best known makes, at the right Standard Prints 4-4, 9-4 and 10-4. Also Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, at prices to suit the times.

300 Boys' Suits just received, from 5 to 16 years from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

500 Men's Frock and Sack Suits, elegant quality, neat pretty patterns, colors, from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

250 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, desirable quality, pretty dark patterns, 25c. to \$2.00.

Mens' and Boys' Dress and Business Pants, in weights, in neat patterns and splendid quality, from \$2.25 up.

Mens' and Boys' Douglas Shoes for \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00; best made for the money.

Mens' and Boys' Fall Hats in Derby, Crush and Soft Fur Hats, styles and best quality for the money.

75 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Trunks received last Saturday, which are sold for less than ever sold in the city.

Our Mr. Ullman has been in the Eastern Markets for the last four and has been able to secure many Bargains in Stylish and Desirable and we will give our Customers the Benefit.

Respectfully,

ULLMAN BROS.

## JOHN RAMAGNAN

AT HIS

## OLD STAND,

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherry, Claret, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the European brands. Also

## Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest Also

## Sacramental Wine

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on hand and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

## RECEIVING DAILY

A FULL LINE OF

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Prints, Gingham, Dress Goods, Notions, House

Linens, Bleached Goods, Blankets, Quilts,

Comfortables &c.,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Underwear,

ery, Ladies' and Childrens' Fall and Winter

and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits,

Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of

## Gents' Furnishing

Are expecting daily a full stock of Clements &

## FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.

Come and learn our prices for the hard times

In my Grocery Department you will find the

ents' and cheaper grade of flour, brown and granu

Sugars, N. O. Syrups, Lard and Meat. Everyth

make complete a general stock of merchandise.

P. ROW







Application for Decree to Sell Lands.  
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

Defreesee) In Probate Court for said  
vs. county, special term, Oct.  
Defreesee) 5th, 1892.

This day came R. P. Defreesee the administrator of the estate of William Defreesee deceased, and presents to this court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order and decree of this court to sell certain real estate described in said petition for the purpose of division among the heirs of said decedent, upon the grounds that the said lands cannot be equitably divided or partitioned by meets and bounds, and that a sale thereof is necessary, which said petition is examined by the court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 14th day of November 1892 be, and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and determining said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set for hearing the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested, and especially the children of Elizabeth Belton deceased, wife of N. J. Belton, to wit: Lee Cole wife of Joseph Cole, Mattie Belton, George T. Belton, James Belton, William Belton, Ralph Belton, Clementine Belton, and Floyd Belton who reside at Hico La., to be and appear before this court said 14th day of November 1892 then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

MONEY.

I have \$22,358 to loan on farm lands. Security given. Expenses and interest 10 to 12% per cent.

H. L. STEVENSON,  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 6th.

Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, for said County Special Term, September 16th 1892.

This day comes Mary J. Brewton deceased, and files in Court the account and vouchers of said C. W. Brewton deceased, Commissioner for the sale of the Grifflin lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for a final settlement of the acts of said C. W. Brewton as such Commissioner. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of October, A. D. 1892 be, and it is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, pass upon and allow said account, and make said settlement, and all persons interested in said settlement, are hereby notified to be and appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day and contest said settlement if they see proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

Guardian's Settlement.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term August 23rd, A. D. 1892.

Comes this day Wylie Carpenter, guardian of Alice Fitz, Claudia Fitz, Lawson Fitz and Henry Fitz, minor children of Henry Fitz, deceased, and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement for Alice Fitz and Claudia Fitz, and a partial settlement of Lawson Fitz and Henry A. Fitz, and the 29th day of September 1892, he is appointed by the Court for examining, auditing and stating the same, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day and contest said settlements if they think proper.

Given under my hand at office, August 23rd, 1892.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate Court.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama, rendered by said court at the October Term 1891 in the case of S. D. G. Brothers, administrator vs. Roda A. Poland et al., will as Register in said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday 11th day of October 1892 the following real estate to-wit: The N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, and the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 25, and the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 25, all in T. 15, R. 9, Calhoun county, Ala. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of complainant.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

To Whom It May Concern.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In City Court of Anniston.

S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, vs. Fanny B. Murray et al. In equity.

To all whom it may concern: You will hereby take notice that S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estates of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, this day filed in court a report in writing, stating to the best of his knowledge and information, that said estates are insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared.

The 8th day of October, 1892, is appointed for the hearing and determining of said report, and you will appear in said court and contest the same if you think proper.

Witness my hand as Clerk of said court this August 31st, 1892.

A. H. SHEPPERD,  
Clerk.

PATENTS

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge.

Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

W. R. LITTLELL,  
Washington, D. C.

O. P. U. Patent Office.

Jones and Kolb.

Have engaged the attention of the masses, but if you want to be happy just call on Porter, Martin & Co. and see what great bargains they have for both Jones and Kolb men. We are prepared to give bargains in Groceries, Hardware, Wagons, Buggies, Surreys, Jump-seats, Hacks and Harness. Call on us and be convinced.

To our customers: If your account is "past due" and unpaid do not ask for further credit, as we cannot LAP accounts.

Yours Truly,  
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.  
Jacksonville, Ala.,  
S. Side Public Square

EROS!  
BOOK STORE

IN ANNISTON,

Of course you have heard of Eros! There are no cranks or notions or stocks at Eros! It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

COMMERCIAL  
AND  
LAW STATIONERY.

Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.

Noble between 12 and 13 street,  
Anniston, Ala.

MONTGOMERY & PRIVETT.  
Collectors.

P. O. Box 33, - - - Jacksonville, Ala.

Collections made with or without suit, on reasonable terms. Business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.

June 18-3m.

J. H. CRAWFORD,  
Has just received a fine lot of Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

J. C. FRANCIS,  
Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice Peace.

COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS  
MARRIAGE LICENSE  
FOR SALE

P. O. - - - Cane Creek, Ala.

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1892 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

aug 27-3t  
BEX MOUNT,  
Administrator.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama at the April term, 1892, in the case of Elgin and LeGrand vs. W. F. Wells et al., I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county of Calhoun, within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1892, the following real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 15, range 8 east, in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainants.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

Petition for Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

Mount) In Probate Court for said  
vs. county, Special Term, Sep-  
Mount) tember 4th, 1892.

This day comes Benjamin Mount the administrator of the estate of Mary A. Mount, deceased, and files in Court his report in writing and under oath, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, said estate is insolvent, and asking that the same be so declared. It is ordered by the court that the 7th day of November 1892 be and is the day set for hearing and determining said report, and this to notify all persons concerned to be and appear in my said court in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said day, and contest said report if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

Non-Resident Notice

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Circuit Court of Calhoun county Alabama.  
Southern Jellico Coal Co.,  
vs.  
J. E. Cowden.

Whereas, the above entitled cause was begun in this court by the issuance of an attachment against the estate of said J. E. Cowden, which said attachment has been by the Sheriff of Calhoun county, returned to me, the Clerk of this court, executed by levying the same upon the following described real estate to-wit: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10; also two acres of NE 1/4 of N. 24 Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10, in Piedmont, Calhoun county, Alabama, and it appearing that the said J. E. Cowden is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, whose place of residence is unknown. This is therefore to notify the said J. E. Cowden of the issuance of said attachment and the execution thereof, and that the same will stand for trial at the Spring Term, 1893, of this court, to be held on 4th Monday in April 1893.

Given under my hand this 29th day of Sept. 1892.

JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery court for the 9th District of the Northeastern Chancery division of Alabama rendered at the April term, 1892, of said court in the case of J. W. Hester vs. John C. Laney, I will, as Register in said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county of Calhoun, on Tuesday, the 11th day of Oct. 1892, within the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 12 south, range 7 east, all in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said property will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the complainant.

This Sept. 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Circuit Court of Calhoun county Chas. B. Lee vs. Southern Ice & Cold Storage Company.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Clerk that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that its president, Fred B. Lee, resides at Jersey City, New Jersey. This is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the next term of the Circuit court to be held for said county at the court house thereof in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 4th Monday in October, A. D., 1892.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.

JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.

Plaintiff's attorneys. s10-3t  
ELLIS & CROOK.

Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Circuit Court of said county. C. E. Bondurant vs. Southern Ice & Cold Storage Company.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Clerk that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that its president, Fred B. Lee, resides at Jersey City, New Jersey. This is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the next term of the Circuit court, to be held for said county, at the court house thereof in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 4th Monday in October, A. D., 1892.

Witness this Sept. 10, A. D., 1892.

JNO. P. WEAVER,  
Clerk.

Plaintiff's attorneys. s10-3t  
ELLIS & CROOK.

Non Resident Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

Sarah P. McPherson

The Piedmont Rim Bending and Spoke Manufacturing Co., et al.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala., 9th day of October, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, solicitor for the complainant that the defendant A. W. Smith is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides in the city of Wilmington, State of Delaware and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said A. W. Smith to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 10th day of October 1892, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against him in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 8th day of September 1892.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

Two Necessities to the Front:

Sentiment don't sell clothes. It's price and quality. The LEAST of the FORMER for the MOST of the LATTER and things boom. It's no wonder we're doing the biggest trade in CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. It's a characteristic of humanity to appreciate fine things, and where they are "surprise" you'll find the people.

The latest Fashion Plates the suits with bound and stitched edges, plain or silk facings: You read of these things—naturally you look for them when you "set out" to buy a suit. You'll FIND 'EM HERE—all of them, in chevots, plain black and light shades, tweeds, cassimeres and worsteds, cut in the scale of lengths that are proper. Plain weaves and wide wales. The linings and trimmings are as carefully selected and put in place as the outside finishings. We're not ashamed to have you look our suits through and through. We're conscious they're all right.

Straight as a thread through the eye of a needle we have entered into every phase of Suit Fashion. When you make a change with US this Spring it will be for the better. We have "shaved" the price until only a tissue of profits covers the cost. Our line of cheapness has been drawn at \$10.00 worth weighs light below that price. Up to \$35.00 quality grows with every dollar. THERE is the highest perfection. Judge us as you find us. The sacks and three and four button cutaway frocks, made up in "wood brown," chevots, black tibets, fancy cassimeres, clay's worsteds, etrick, tweeds, english homespuns, &c. Give us a variety that no three houses can combine and equal. Don't fear of the fit that is perfect beyond improvement. Our aim has been to give you the biggest money's worth you have ever had—and we have succeeded. Success piles upon success.

THE FAMOUS  
ONE PRICE HOUSE

Noble and Tenth Streets,  
Anniston, Ala.

BE A MAN  
APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN.

PERFECT IN FORM—MATCHLESS IN WAR!

YOUNG MEN OR OLD.

OUR NEW BOOK will send you, sealed, post-paid, for a limited time, a copy of the "ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y."

FAST TIME.

WASHINGTON & CHATTANOOGA  
LIMITED.

INAUGURATED JULY 17, 1892.

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

VOLUME 56.

### Collector's APPOINTMENTS.

Attend the following appointments for the purpose of collecting and County taxes of Calhoun County, Alabama, for the year 1892. I will be in Jacksonville, Saturday October 1st, 1892. The last ten days for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county.

**FIRST ROUND.**

Jacksonville, Saturday October 1st, 1892.

Jonkins, Monday October 3rd, 1892.

White Plains, Tuesday October 4th, 1892.

Iron City, Wednesday October 5th, 1892.

Choccolocco, Thursday October 6th, 1892.

DeArmanville, Friday October 7th, 1892.

Four Mile Spring, Monday October 10th, 1892.

Greenway's School House, October 11th, 1892.

Polkville, Wednesday October 12th, 1892.

Sulphur Springs, Thursday October 13th, 1892.

Ohatchie, Friday October 14th, 1892.

Alexandria, Saturday October 15th, 1892.

Peck's Hill, Tuesday October 18th, 1892.

Hollingsworth's Wednesday October 19th, 1892.

McBee's Thursday October 20th, 1892.

Green's School House, Friday October 21st, 1892.

Oxford, Monday October 24th, 1892.

Oxanna, Tuesday October 25th, 1892.

Anniston, Wednesday and Thursday October 26th and 27th, 1892.

Piedmont, Friday October 28th, 1892.

Polking Place, Saturday October 29th, 1892.

**SECOND ROUND.**

Jacksonville, Wednesday October 3rd, 1893.

Four Mile Spring, Thursday October 4th, 1893.

Weaver's, Friday November 1st, 1893.

The Narrows, Monday November 5th, 1893.

White Plains, Tuesday November 6th, 1893.

Iron City, Wednesday November 7th, 1893.

Choccolocco, Thursday November 8th, 1893.

DeArmanville, Friday November 9th, 1893.

Greenway's School House, November 15th, 1893.

Polkville, Wednesday November 16th, 1893.

Sulphur Springs, Friday November 18th, 1893.

Boiling Springs, Saturday November 19th, 1893.

Ohatchie, Monday November 21st, 1893.

Peck's Hill, Tuesday November 22nd, 1893.

Duke's Station, Wednesday November 23rd, 1893.

Hollingsworth's, Thursday November 24th, 1893.

Alexandria, Friday November 25th, 1893.

Green's School House, November 26th, 1893.

Knights' Mill, Tuesday November 28th, 1893.

McBee's, Wednesday November 29th, 1893.

Ladiga, Tuesday December 1st, 1893.

Polking Place, Wednesday December 2nd, 1893.

Oxford, Thursday December 3rd, 1893.

Oxanna, Monday and Tuesday December 8th and 9th, 1893.

Anniston, Thursday, Friday, Tuesday, December 15th, 16th, 1893.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

### RECIPROCITY'S WORK

IT HAS CAUSED A DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Some Figures Which Reveal a Startling Condition from the Standpoint of the Agriculturists—Reciprocity Is a Hollow Fraud and a Sham.

It was Mr. Blaine's prediction that the McKinley bill would not open a market for a single barrel of pork or bushel of wheat. It has been shown that even with the reciprocity amendment the market for breadstuffs is falling off, and the same story is true of most of our beef and hog products and of our butter and cheese.

Not only is reciprocity not helping the farmer to a larger market, but the natural increase of exports of his products, the increase that was going on before the McKinley bill was conceived, has been stopped and a decrease has taken its place.

The following table shows the growth in exports of the principal articles of provisions in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890:

	1870.	1890.
Hog products.....	\$15,200,447	\$25,281,174
Beef products.....	30,151,224	50,385,315
Dairy products.....	13,681,859	24,852,730

After this came the McKinley act with its potent reciprocity blessings, and with the following results:

	1890.	1891.
Hog products.....	\$25,281,174	\$24,068,008
Beef products.....	50,385,315	48,000,000
Dairy products.....	24,852,730	23,000,000

There was a falling off in hog and dairy products, while the increase in the value of beef products was about \$6,000,000 less than was demanded by the normal rate of increase prevailing for the twenty years between 1870 and 1890. This general decline of the business of exporting provisions continues. The official returns for September are now before us, and they are anything but satisfactory to the farmer who has been basing his hopes on the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law.

The following table shows the quantities of certain dairy beef and hog products exported in September, 1891, and September, 1892:

	1891.	1892.
Cattle (No.).....	35,540	26,554
Hogs (No.).....	465	887
Beef, canned (lbs.).....	6,119,125	5,129,431
Beef, fresh (lbs.).....	18,700,568	20,000,000
Beef, salt, etc. (lbs.).....	4,338,227	6,287,531
Bacon (lbs.).....	33,292,020	34,875,431
Lard (lbs.).....	35,711,822	33,235,000
Butter (lbs.).....	1,225,551	1,300,000
Cheese (lbs.).....	7,631,731	8,815,073

The decline has been so long continued that it has reduced the total exportations of some of these articles for the eleven months ending Sept. 30, as the following table will show:

	1891.	1892.
Canned beef (lbs.).....	70,435,401	57,138,100
Salt beef (lbs.).....	10,037,417	9,037,415
Hams (lbs.).....	14,601,514	12,953,422

The statistics for dairy products are made up for five months only; but they show that in that period, ending Sept. 30, 1892, the exports of butter were less by 3,500,000 pounds than for the corresponding period of 1891. Now as to the prices. The exports of cattle increased in number, but the average price per head in 1892 was about sixty-eight dollars and in 1891 about eighty-eight dollars, while, notwithstanding the higher price of cattle, the price of canned beef remained about the same. Salted meat brought 5 cents in 1892 and a little more than 5 1/2 cents in 1891. Hogs brought \$7.75 in 1892 and \$9 in 1891. Fresh meat brought 8 1/4 cents in 1892 and 8 1/2 cents in 1891.

This is the showing made by the official statistics of the operation of the McKinley law. It is a noteworthy fact that the Tribune has finally come to the same conclusion that it was not the McKinley law that was responsible for the large exportations of breadstuffs in 1891, but the large crop at home and the short crops abroad. It reaches the further conclusion also that the large crop is accountable for the fall in prices. If the McKinley law cannot overcome such simple and fundamental laws of nature, what good is it to the farmer? Was the act not intended to beat the laws of nature? And is not the farmer taxed on his clothes and other necessities of life in order that the prices of his crops may advance?

The Tribune is resorting to the law of nature, not by way of returning to a sound mind, but to reconcile the farmer to the loss of his export trade. But what can be its explanation of this decline in provisions? There was no unusual crop of bacon, beef, butter and cheese in 1891. On the contrary, it has been shown that with the exception of beef the exports of these articles fell off from 1890 to 1891, while as to beef the increase of exports was not up to the normal.

The truth is that the reciprocity clause has not helped the farmer to a foreign market for any of his products, and the pretense that it does help him is nothing more nor less than gross ignorance or arrogant lying.—New York World.

No Wonder Coolley Changed.

It is difficult to imagine how even partisan blindness could fail to recognize in Judge Coolley's writings and teachings a spirit of deadly hostility to the tyrannical and unlawful taxes levied by means of the McKinley tariff. In order to identify this eminent statesman with Republicanism as now understood it would first become necessary to obtain from him an authoritative declaration repudiating the doctrine he has taught in his books and in his lectures to law students.—Philadelphia Record.

Cleveland Attracts Thoughtful Men.

Around Cleveland are gathering the strong and thoughtful citizens of the republic. A false political economy, a paternalistic distribution of revenues, an infolent sectionalism cannot be painted gaudily enough to deceive them. In the walks of business and labor the plain sense of the country looks to the leader who tells the truth and knows the right.—Kansas City Times.

### WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

Some Falsehoods About Cleveland's Pension Votes Contradicted.

The senior Republican organ says: "When opportunity was afforded Mr. Cleveland to demonstrate practical regard for the soldiers, to prove that he appreciated their services to the country and believed in giving them generous recognition—what then? Well, it is the general opinion of the soldiers that as president of the United States he failed them."

Figures speak louder than opinions. This is what the official figures show as to President Cleveland's practical regard for the soldiers.

The pension claims allowed during President Cleveland's administration and during the preceding Republican administration were as follows:

1886.....	40,877	1882.....	27,661
1887.....	55,104	1883.....	33,162
1888.....	60,252	1881.....	31,162
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	192,070		127,412

Excess under Cleveland, 64,858.

The amounts disbursed for pensions during these two terms were as follows:

	\$284,738,000	\$299,620,000
Excess under Cleveland, \$62,112,000.	-	
Of private pension bills President Cleveland approved 1,825; he vetoed 250		

Excess under Cleveland, \$22,150,000.

Of private pension bills President Cleveland approved 1,825; he vetoed 250—most of them because the claims had been previously rejected for cause by Republican pension commissioners, and all for reasons which have never been impeached. The private bills approved by President Cleveland were 250 more than were approved during the four preceding Republican administrations.

Does this look as though President Cleveland did not believe in giving the soldiers "generous recognition?"

Put the official facts against anybody's prejudices or opinions!—New York World.

### The True Democratic Plan.

There is nothing disgraceful in the Democratic plan of campaign. We believe that this is a fight between the people and the powerful protected monopolies, and it is therefore reasonable to ask the people to help the party which advocates their cause. We have no Wamamakers to depend upon, and our party must make up in numbers and zeal what it lacks in wealth. There is immensely more honor in 1,000 free dollar subscriptions to a party fund than in a \$50,000 check from a monopolist enriched by an unjust tariff, even though the superior vote purchasing power of the latter is what the Republican managers gleefully consider.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

### Coming Down to Business.

The people are weary of sectionalism at last, and have thoroughly learned that it accomplishes no good; that the bloody shirt was an obsolete emblem, and that while they have been entertained by such useless sentimentalism the party in power has been planning centralism and invasion upon their rights. In a word, the great mass of the people have ceased to be entertained by the fireworks and pyrotechnic political displays and propose to come down to business once more in order to remedy their misfortunes and put the government back in the grooves of the constitution laid down for its progress.—Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

### Republicans Conditionally Happy.

The Republicans must be relieved to know that the last state election is over and that they will not be whipped again till next month. There has not been a full state election where the Republicans have not lost heavily, and if the proportion of losses is kept up in the presidential vote the poorest arithmetician on the committee knows it will be a horrid defeat.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

### What Is the Limit?

One scandal more or less in that discredited political machine known as the pension bureau is of no great consequence, but it would be interesting to know just how scandalous Rumba or Bussey will have to become in order to be denounced by Secretary Noble, whose patience is always being "tried" by his rascally bureau subordinates, but never exhausted.—St. Louis Republic.

### Make It Unanimous.

The Republicans are on the run and may not carry a dozen states. This is the hour for Minnesotans who have been straddling the fence on the tariff to get down on the right side with the masses and help to make it unanimous.—St. Paul Globe.

### Frying for Dennis.

Bring the good old frying pan, we're going to fry some fat.

Bring a neck of mutton in grandpa's old white hat.

Put the protests in the pan, then we'll know "where they're at."

While we are frying for Dennis.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Harrison and Reid!

Hurrah, hurrah, while the fire we feed!

We'll make the protests give us all the fat we need.

While we are frying for Dennis.

Put them in the frying pan in little "blocks of fat."

While Dudley gently blows the coals to keep the flames alive.

Only by such methods can the grand old party survive.

So we are frying for Dennis.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Dudley and for Quay!

Hurrah, hurrah, for teaching us the way.

To carry any doubtful state on election day.

While we are frying for Dennis.

Tell the honest workmen we love them one and all.

Tell how Whitlaw recognized the union at our call.

Tell them, though they wonder at our monumental gain.

While we are frying for Dennis.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Whitlaw and Deaf!

Hurrah, hurrah, for honest workmen!

Shout with Andrew Carnegie, shout hurrah, again.

While we are frying for Dennis.

### BLAINE AS SAMSON.

HE DEMOLISHES THE REPUBLICAN "HOME MARKET" CLAIM.

The Arguments of the "Man from Maine" Accepted as True for the Purpose of Illustrating the Fallacy of Republican Protectionists' Claims.

Mr. Blaine has completely destroyed the old Republican argument of a home market as a justification to the farmers of the northwest of a high protective tariff. He did it in a few words at the Ophiast of Whitlaw Reid. "The products of manufactures in each of the four agricultural states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan," said he, "are greater in pecuniary amount than the products of agriculture."

What if we admit that this is true? It might be claimed and fully proved by census statistics that the output of the protected factories of Illinois constitute but a small percentage of the total output of all the factories, protected and unprotected, in that state. But for the purposes of the argument we prefer to accept Mr. Blaine's statement as he evidently intends it to be accepted—as meaning that the value of all manufactures in the state of Illinois is due to the protective tariff.

When we accept Mr. Blaine's statement or Mr. Blaine's terms we have the right to question him upon it. We ask then, why, if the manufacturing industries of Illinois have been protected up to the point where they create values in manufactured products greater than the values of all the agricultural products of the state, they do not create a home market for the agricultural products? Illinois produces from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Her population can consume not over 20,000,000 bushels. The surplus is sold at prices fixed abroad. The great mills of the state grind more flour export than for local demand. The state can raise 400,000,000 bushels of corn, and cannot consume, after including the great consumptive capacity of Peoria and Pekin distilleries, unprotected industries, more than three-quarters of it. These are the great staples of Illinois agriculture. In dairying, the product of late years has perhaps reached 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually, a quantity far in excess of the demand of the state, and this comparison of the amount of agricultural product with the Illinois population might be carried into the raising of meats, and throughout the entire list of farm produce, with like results. There is a great farm surplus in Illinois every year.

Protectionists have answered the demand for a home market with a promise to make one. All they have wanted, according to their theory, has been time enough. But here they have a state, according to the highest Republican authority, where protection has developed manufacturing to a point where the output of its factories is worth more than the output of its farms, and yet the factories are unable to furnish an adequate market for its farms.

The conclusion is irresistible, accepting Mr. Blaine's figures as true, which they are not, that the labor cost enters into the value of manufactured goods is very small, owing either to low wages or the employment of labor saving machinery. In either view Mr. Blaine disposes completely and forever of the delusion of a home market.

Can it be possible that he failed to see the effect of his words? There are many things in his hopeless and despondent attitude to suggest that other Samson of olden time putting forth the last effort of his strength to overthrow in one common ruin those who had humiliated him and brought him at last to an Ophiast feast to make them merry.—St. Louis Republic.

### Why Republicans Are Sad.

It appears to be settled beyond dispute that Republicans would be feeling pretty good these fair autumn days if they could only forget that—

Maine slumped.

Vermont dithered.

Alabama stood firm.

So did Arkansas.

So did Florida.

So did Georgia.

Gresham has bolted.

So has MacVeagh.

So has Cooley.

Blaine didn't vote.

Things look bad.—St. Paul Globe.

### McKinley Before and After.

In 1890, just before the Democratic tidal wave struck his bill, Mr. McKinley asserted in a public address that "this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty." Fearing that the people will this year take the same view of McKinley's bill, Mr. McKinley is bubbling up in this state, and that with the pretense that his bill was intended to make things cheap and has had that result. Has Mr. McKinley deceived himself, or is he deliberately attempting to deceive others?—Buffalo Courier.

### Cleveland's Plan of Reform.

The direct appeal which Mr. Cleveland's plan of reform makes to the common judgment of the voters of the American republic is what invests it with that vital quality which has caused it to survive the reverse which it suffered four years ago and to gain converts from all classes with a fuller and more perfect understanding of its beneficent and wholesome purposes.—Kansas City Star.

### The Present Republican Position.

The present Republican position is an extravagant perversion of the principles and purposes of protection as formulated and advocated by anti-Democratic forces from the beginning of the government down to the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, a perversion that is daily driving the best elements of that party over to the Democracy.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

### CAMPAIGN VERSES.

The Best Political Efforts Selected from Various Newspapers.

Cleveland is an honest man, and Stevenson as well.

"Public office is a public trust," and that they know full well.

Tariff reform and honest money is the story that we tell.

As we go marching on.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland and Stearns are sure of winning.

Grandpa's hat has had its lining.

Daily Ruth will soon be creeping.

About the White House floor.

We have girded on our armor, and we're eager for the fray.

With reform upon our banner we are bound to win the day.

We inform our friends, the enemy, that we have come to stay.

With Grover leading on.

They have tried to work protection, as they did in days of yore.

But as workmen we're certain that we don't want any more.

They protected us at Homestead and they let us mighty sore.

But their mills go grinding on.

With the force bill for a lever they would turn us upside down.

And before we could get righted presidents would wear a crown.

Defrauded of our honest vote, twice better we were drawn.

Than to be thus marched upon.

Men are leaving them by thousands and they cannot stop the leak.

They'll eat crow next November while we tie their hands and feet.

Then the Democratic rooster, he will crow from every peak.

For we have fought and won.

For Grover and Stearns.

[Air—"Dixie's Land."] In the realm of corn and cotton Cleveland'll never be forgotten.

Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! From Maine to Texas hear it ringing—Democrats are all a-shining—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

CLEVELAND.

For Grover and Stearns we're shouting Hurray! Hurray!

Through the heart we take our stand For Cleveland and for Stevenson! Hurray! Hurray!

Democracy forever! Hurray! Hurray!

Democracy forever! Hurray! Hurray!

For Adlai and for honest Grover We'll sing this song all the states over—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

They sang for Jackson, hale and hearty, Statehood forever! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

No force bill where they raise bananas, "Tariff Reform" upon our banners, Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

Revenue enough to "raise the dust," Public office is a public trust—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

So let us all united bow From northern coast to southern shore—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

From the Pacific's golden shore To old Atlantic's ocean floor, Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

This Year of Ninety-two.

Listen, all ye sons of toil, For a warning comes to you Of things you must accomplish In this year of ninety-two.

Millionaires have grown too many By the course the rich pursue, Making scoundrels of workmen—It must stop in ninety-two.

Once your rights with all were equal—Rights God gave each one of you—But you now are held in bondage, Penitence, in ninety-two.

By a class of tariff barons, Made rich by greivous crew, Who now lure Pinkertons to shoot you, If you wait in ninety-two.

Look upon your wives and children, Keep their misery in view, And remember what has caused it At the polls in ninety-two.

All the unjust laws that rob you If you will you can nullify—With your votes for Yeoman Cleveland In the fall of ninety-two.

He has courage, strength and conscience, And the hand that dares to do, He will lead you out of darkness For your votes in ninety-two.

He will read class laws sounder With a resolute decree, Making you with mankind equal In the year of ninety-three.

White House Lament.

Grandpa's hat—A skiny rat—Trying to rule the nation; Barrel of fat, Assisted Platt Under condemnation.

Jimmy Blaine Giving pain, Very still and quiet; News from Maine Very lame, But enough to sigh at.

Congressmen Of relations Under load of sorrow; Vacant stations—Short of rations—Made will have to borrow.

Force bill failure, How good sounding; Party said and dreary, Voters railing, Benny wailing, Very sick and weary.

High protection, Near election, Carter getting scary; Deep dejection, Big defection, Playing the Old Harry.

Wanamaker, Undertaker, Of a plan of trying; Pious fakir, Cannot make 'er, There's no use of trying.

Frying fat, Scummed felt hat; People all disgusted, Battered hat—Shattered rat—Grand old party busted.

Four years ago the Republican idea was to influence votes with "crisp new two dollar bills." A dispatch from Chicago says Senator Hiseock is in that city loaded down with new five dollar bills for use in the Illinois campaign. Who says the McKinley bill has not benefited the home market?—Savannah News.

### HE SUITS HIS PARTY.

A NEW VIEW OF HARRISON'S CHARACTER AND DISPOSITION.

"He Does Not Look Upon the Campaign as His Own Personal Affair, and Does Not Try to Dominate His Party"—These Statements Disproved.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says that President Harrison is "perfectly confident of success for the Republican party; that he does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair, and does not try to dominate the party, and finally that one thing he insists upon is that, come what may, the campaign shall be so conducted on his side that they cannot be truthfully accused of resorting to dishonest or improper methods, and that it shall be a clean, straight up and down fight."

&lt;



# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON.

For Congress:  
GASTON A. ROBBINS.

## CAMPAIGN RATE.

For twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, the REPUBLICAN will be sent to any address from now until the 1st of January 1893. This period will cover the Presidential Campaign; the meeting of the State Legislature and the gubernatorial contest before that body. It will cover the most interesting period of the State for years. Can any man in Calhoun afford to be without the paper at this price? Remember no name will be booked at this low rate without the cash.

The upward tendency of cotton has put a cheerful glow upon the faces of the honest and hard-working farmers. May they all grow rich.

Judge Box is dispensing justice with even and impartial hand at the Court house. The bench of Alabama has no purer or more conscientious man.

A negro man named Black, of Aniston, spoke to the negroes of this place, in the Benevolence Hall, on Thursday night in favor of Harrison.

The Republican has perfected arrangements to get full election returns from all over the United States in the issue following the election Tuesday the 8th day of November.

No one wasting a vote on Longshore. He is not in it. The race is between Robbins and Cleveland. Robbins is a Republican straight out. He cannot hesitate between the two. Vote for Robbins.

The County Executive Committee of the Democratic party met here Tuesday. A careful and conservative estimate was made of the vote of each beat and it was ascertained that Cleveland and Robbins will carry this county by a majority ranging from eight hundred to one thousand.

Rumor has it that only three men could be found in the gathering at Tampa Wednesday night to hear third party speeches. The third party men claim that this is a campaign lie and that there was at least a dozen. Well, a dozen is a mighty poor showing, considering the claims of strength made by the third party crowd. You may whistle Dixie and gather more Democrats than that anywhere in the county day or night.

The editors had a business meeting at Birmingham, each editor paying his own way and accepting no favors. This eliminated the hangers-on who have heretofore attended the press meeting for the free excursion and free lunch features, and the consequence was business was transacted that will redound to the good of the press of Alabama. The next meeting will be held at Bridgeport. Editor Williams was deservedly re-elected President of the Association.

Conspicuous among the visiting attorneys here this week is Mr. J. J. Willett, of Aniston. He attends every session of the Circuit Court and has a large general practice in the county. He is very popular with the people all over the county and deservedly so. He possesses to a rare degree that personal magnetism which draws men. He is brilliant, warm-hearted, industrious and patient—a combination that always commands success. The future is rich in promise to him.

The boycott don't pay. Some time back the Georgia State Alliance issued a boycott against the Atlanta Journal. A few days ago the Alliance Farmer, the organ of the Georgia State Alliance, was sold at Sheriff's sale, and the Atlanta Journal bought part of its outfit, including its mailing list of thirty thousand names. This week the subscribers of the late Alliance Farmer will receive each a copy of the Atlanta Journal, the paper they boycotted, as a present. The Alliance Farmer killed itself by advocacy of the Third Party.

We hear it said that some of the Jeffersonians who will support Cleveland will at the same time support Longshore. We hope all such will reflect and give Mr. Robbins their votes for Congress. Longshore is not a Democrat. He is opposed to the election of Cleveland, and, if elected, would have no influence with Cleveland's administration. Mr. Robbins is the regular Democratic nominee, on the same ticket with Cleveland and is supporting him. In event of his election and if Cleveland should be made President, he will be in touch with the administration and can be in position to secure substantial benefits for the people of the district. It is to the interest of the people of this District to have a Democrat in Congress if we have a Democrat as President. Vote for Robbins as well as Cleveland.

## THE OLD WAR HORSE.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney Makes a Capital Speech.

Monday, before opening court, Gen. Wm. H. Forney, the faithful servant of the people in Congress, the brave old soldier, the true and tried Democrat, spoke to a large audience in the court house, and his speech made a profound sensation. Never before did he speak so well and with such animation and fire. The reason was he was defending the glorious record of the Democratic party, which before the war acquired vast territories for homes for the people and which since the war has wrested from corporations millions of acres illegally acquired and returned them to the people for homes. No man not blinded by prejudice could hear his splendid defense of the Democracy and again ask what has that party "done for us." The speech was designed to show the dissatisfied what the Democratic party has done for the people. The speaker recognized the fact that the people had been misled as to the achievements and purposes of his party by men who have sought to undermine their confidence in it and he had no unkind word for those who had been thus beguiled, but he nobly pleaded with them to be deceived no longer, but come back to the only party which has been their friend or has the power to do them any good. He showed the people how high tariff taxes robbed them of their earnings and made hard times, and then pointed out the difference between the rule of Democracy and Republicanism by the following showing during the 50th Congress, when Cleveland was President, the appropriations for two years reached \$17,015,851. During the 51st Republican Congress, under Harrison the appropriations reached the appalling figure of \$17,855,920, showing a saving to the people in two years of Democratic rule of over \$218,000,000, or enough to run the State Government of Alabama nearly two hundred years without taxation. But this is not all.

During Cleveland's administration the Democratic party secured the forfeiture of between 75 and 100 million acres of land which had been illegally acquired by railroad corporations and gave them to the people for homesteads, and the Democratic House passed a law forfeiting 54 million acres more.

The Third party people pretend that the Democratic party is against free coinage of silver, but Gen. Forney showed that while in 1873 the Republican party demonetized silver, the Democratic House in 1878 passed a free coinage bill, which was amended in the Senate, and that to-day, by the operation of the law, originated by the Democrats, we have over 400 million of silver dollars in circulation. Moreover, a Democratic House stopped the destruction of the greenbacks and saved to the people the 346 million of greenback dollars in circulation to-day. He alluded to the book called "seven financial conspiracies" and said the Republicans and not the Democrats were responsible for that legislation.

Recognizing that the people should be protected from the rapacity of gigantic railroad corporations, the Democrats passed the Inter-State Commerce bill, by which commissioners prevent excessive charges upon the people.

The farmers of the country are now represented in the cabinet by the establishment of the department of agriculture, the law for which originated in a Democratic House. Pensions have become a great burden upon the people. When Cleveland was president he vetoed the dependent pension bill. President Harrison afterwards approved it. This bill alone increases the expenses of the Government 45 millions of dollars, each year.

Every attempt to pass a general reform tariff bill through Congress failed, because, the manufacturers combine to fight such a bill before the Senate. At the last session of Congress the Democrats determined to attack high tariff in detail and passed several bills lowering taxes on the necessities of life, among them being a bill to reduce the import tax on woollen goods. This bill, for instance reduced the tax on blankets, flannels, wool hats, etc., from ninety-one cents on each dollar's worth of goods to twenty-five cents on the same; ladies' shawls from 150 per cent. to 40 per cent.; dress goods from 90 per cent. to 35 per cent. From these examples the people can see how many millions of dollars each year the Democratic party would save them in the purchase of the goods they are bound to have.

The tax now on bagging and cotton ties is enormous. The last Democratic House passed a bill taking this tax off entirely, but it hangs in the Republican Senate; so, also, with the bill removing the tax from binding twine used by farmers of the west.

The same Democratic House passed a bill taking the tax off of tin after 1893, thus giving the people much cheaper tin ware.

By refusing to vote money for the support of the army, a Democratic House compelled the removal of the troops from the polls. The Democratic party has always opposed force bills and every encroachment upon the liberties of the people.

It used to be that none but Republicans were selected for jurors in the U. S. courts. The Democrats in Congress refused to vote appropriations for the courts until this unjust discrimination was broken down; and the people now have non-partisan juries to try their causes.

It used to be that the national banks could sue their debtors for any sum in the federal courts. The Democrats repealed this law and compelled the banks to sue in the State courts.

The Democratic party has passed laws preventing aliens and alien corporations from holding land in the territories of the United States or District of Columbia.

The Democratic party has stopped the purchase of the public lands and reserved them for homes for the people under the homestead laws.

These things, and more it has accomplished for the people since the war, when it has at no time been in complete power in the government. They serve to show the people what the Democratic party will do for the people when Cleveland is elected and we get the U. S. Senate, as we will. This is no time to leave the Democratic party. It is the friend and the protector of the great masses of the people.

The speech of Gen. Forney was loudly cheered frequently and accomplished great good. We cannot near do it justice in so incomplete a summary as we have given above.

## DELIBERATE SLANDER.

Replying to an article of the Roanoke Herald, the Oxford Voice prints the following deliberate slander upon the editor of this paper:

"But, say," Had you forgotten Lou went up to Gadsden, after the war, is the scaly part of a carpet-bag publication."

There is not the least shadow of foundation for the above deliberately penned falsehood, and old Ginn knew as much when he penned it.

The editor of the Republican established the Gadsden Times, when the new county of Etowah was made. He run it as a straight and uncompromising Democratic paper, and lost the official printing when Reconstruction overturned the Democratic county government, because he constantly denounced that infamous political measure. When he sold the paper, to return to Jacksonville, he refused the offer of a Republican office-holder and took two hundred dollars less from a good Democrat, and the Times has been a Democratic paper ever since. Never, at any time in his life, either as editor of the Times or the Republican or as a candidate for office or as a private citizen has he made the least compromise with any party or body of men who have opposed the principles or policies of the Democratic party. With this circumstantial statement of facts, known to hundreds of good men in Etowah and Calhoun counties, we pilory the shameless slanderer in the sight of all honorable and truth-loving men.

Mrs. Lease did not explicitly abandon Weaver for Harrison; but she abused the Southern people fearfully on her return to Kansas and said any thing was better than to have Cleveland and the Southern "rebels" in power again. This gave Senator Sherman and other stalwart Republicans great comfort, as it was a sufficient hint to the Third Party people in Kansas to waste no votes on Weaver.

Ed Leslie spoke to a small crowd in the court house Thursday night, in favor of Weaver. A few third party men were present. At the close of his speech Mr. J. J. Willett was called upon to reply to him and he did so in a short speech, which simply "knocked the fillin'" out of Edward.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, died in the White House, Tuesday of consumption. Notwithstanding political differences, the sympathies of the whole country will go out to the chief magistrate in his sorrow.

## Public Speaking.

The following speakers will address the people of Calhoun county on the dates and at the places named:—  
— Jacksonville, Monday, Oct. 31st, at 11 a. m.—Hon. W. J. Sanford and Hon. Gaston A. Robbins.  
— Piedmont, Monday, Oct. 31st, at 7 p. m.—Hon. W. J. Sanford and Hon. Gaston A. Robbins.  
— Oxford, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 11 a. m.—Hon. Emmett O'Neal, Judge P. G. Wood, and Hon. A. L. McLeod.  
— Aniston, Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 7 p. m.—Hon. Emmett O'Neal, and Hon. J. M. McKleroy.  
— Bryans, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.—Judge P. G. Wood, Hon. A. L. McLeod, Obatchie, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 11 a. m.—Hon. Gaston A. Robbins.  
— Peeks Hill, Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 7 p. m.—Hon. Gaston A. Robbins.  
— Alexandria, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 11 a. m.—Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, Judge P. G. Wood, and Hon. A. L. McLeod.  
— Boiling Springs Church, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 7 p. m.—Hon. Gaston A. Robbins.  
— Weavers Station, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 7 p. m.—Judge P. G. Wood, and Hon. A. L. McLeod.  
— White Plains, Thursday, Nov. 3, at 11 a. m.—Judge P. G. Wood, and Hon. A. L. McLeod.  
— Jacksonville, Thursday, Nov. 3, at 7 p. m.—Judge P. G. Wood, and Hon. A. L. McLeod.  
— Aniston, Thursday, Nov. 3, at 7 p. m.—Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, and Hon. John B. Knox.  
— Alexandria, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 p. m.—Hon. James Crook.

News has been received that the deputy sheriff of Shelby county went to serve some papers on a farmer who was a Kolb man or populite party man one day last week, and the farmer resisted, because, as he alleged, the deputy was not a proper officer, the sheriff himself, under whom he was serving, not having been legally elected. A fight ensued, and the farmer getting hold of a rail bit the deputy in the head, felling him to the ground, and then taking the papers away from him.

Shelby is one of the counties in which there are contests over the county offices are now pending in the courts.

## The Third Party Record.

Mrs. Lease came down from Kansas with General Weaver and made a canvass of the South. Whilst here she urged Southern white men to vote for General Weaver, to break up the old parties, and to form one that would obliterate sectional animosities, and restore an era of prosperity to the whole country. The whole tenor of her speeches here was to the effect that of the two old parties the Republican party was the greatest foe to the people. She has returned North, and in an interview last week says, in substance, that the rebellious South is going to vote solidly for Cleveland, and that the Third Party North should not waste their votes on Weaver but cast them for Harrison.

Senator Sherman of Ohio read this interview of Mrs. Lease, and in a speech delivered in Cincinnati last Saturday night he "congratulated his hearers that there was at last only two political parties; third parties were passing away as they usually did, without accomplishing anything of note."

It is manifest from this that the Northern Republicans feel sure of carrying Kansas, the stronghold of the Third party. The newspapers of New York and Chicago and Cincinnati give accounts of how the betting is on the election. The betting men have no politics; they put up their money to win. The accounts show that the bets are \$1000 on Cleveland to \$750 on Harrison. There is no record anywhere of any betting man putting up one dollar on Weaver.

General Weaver ran for President as a Greenbacker in 1880. "The vote in that election stood as follows:—  
Garfield.....4,490,000  
Hancock.....4,442,000  
Weaver.....937,300

Weaver was more than 4,000,000 votes behind either of the other candidates. There is not a well informed man in the United States who can read and write that believes it possible for Mr. Weaver to get as many as 100 electoral votes, whilst it requires 223 to elect. The chances are, he will not get 23.

The strongest men in Alabama who supported Captain Kolb have become disgusted with an alliance that makes Bob Moseley and his like their political leaders and saints. They are not willing to have Chris Magee sell them to Ben Harrison, and they are deserting the unholy coalition all over the State and coming out for Cleveland.

Magee is fond of Weaver in Alabama; he hates him in Kansas.

The permanent enemy of Alabama Democracy is represented by Bill Stevens and Alec Wilson and Dawson. The Moseley-Parsons Lakeview combination, after that ticket is overthrown as it will be in November, will be down on their suppliant knees asking Bill to take them back into the Republican party, and the misguided white men will return to the house of their fathers which they helped to build.

Democratic speakers should aim their guns at Stevens. The Moseley Lakeview party is already dead. Mrs. Lease killed it, and it is indecent to trample on a corpse.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Rotten Eggs.

Our correspondents wire us that the United States authorities have been invoked in the rotten egg case at Gordon. On Saturday some of the rowdy element threw some hen fruit at Captain Kolb and Populist Editor Booth. On Monday United States deputy marshals appear on the scene and arrest them for the violation of the United States election laws.

This was truly absurd. The indiscreet and rowdy act of the rotten eggers was without excuse. They ought to be arrested and punished. But they haven't violated any United States law any more than a man who commits any other disorderly act. The whole thing merely shows the tendency and the disposition on the "confusion" deal with Harrison. It is applying the Force bill before it is enacted. It is the interference of the Federal authority in the mere police powers of the State, and is the declaration of a purpose to disperse with justices of the peace and sheriffs elected by the people, and to substitute for them United States commissioners and marshals appointed at Washington. The rotten-eggging of speakers is disgraceful disorder; the arrest of the culprits by United States marshals instead of State officers is an outrage and is a forerunner of the Force bill.—Age-Herald.

## A Steady Drift.

It is just two weeks now before the campaign closes and the voters will take charge at the polls of the case as made up. The issue in the country at large are the tariff, the currency and the force bill. The Democratic party has drawn the line squarely on all three, declaring for lower taxes, an expansive volume of money and for the divine right of a free people to govern themselves at home without force bills executed by the minions of a partisan administration away off yonder at Washington.

But in addition to these great principles the people of Alabama have a problem of their own. Among the white people the question has arisen, whether local and irritating differences among Democrats shall be made the basis by a few angry, reckless leaders to sell the State to the Republicans? Are any Democrats of Alabama prepared to shut their eyes and swallow Benjamin Harrison with a Weaver sugar coat?

So far there has been a steady drift of the Jeffersonian Democrats away from the Lakeview bargain ticket. The bargain and sale of Alabama Democrats to their ancient Republican enemy, is something more than they will stand. They are not the enemies of Mr. Cleveland. They remember too well his just and generous treatment of the South, and the prosperous times that departed with his departure from the White House. If this steady drift keeps up, the Age-Herald will carry Alabama by a handsome majority, and by a perfectly fair election, too, in every precinct.—Age-Herald.

## Not The Party To Lead.

The original purpose of the Farmers' Alliance was highly commendable. It was for the development of the agricultural interest. Instead it allowed itself to be used by politicians under the name of "Third party." Fortunately, the thinking men in the Alliance have called a halt and are determined to resist this perversion of the purpose of the Alliance. The Brunswick News says a man who has been affiliating with the Alliance party of this State for the past few years, having severed his allegiance thereto, thus briefly gives his reasons for so doing:

1. Because it is run by lawyers without clients;
  2. By doctors without patients;
  3. By preachers without pulpits;
  4. By women without husbands;
  5. By farmers without farms;
  6. By financiers without finance;
  7. By educators without education, and
  8. By statesmen out of a job.
- That's the solution of the Third party, and that's why the farmers in Alabama are quitting it so rapidly. Furthermore, this farmer might have strengthened his allegation with the fact that the Republican party managers at the North regards the Third party in the South and the negroes as their "useful allies."

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed in trust executed to L. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by Thos. S. Nabors and wife and recorded on page 184 in book "A," 2nd Vol. Register of Deeds in the Probate Court office for Calhoun county and State of Alabama, a first mortgage, appointed by the Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder on Monday 28th day of November 1892 at the court house door of said county before the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: Fraction F. of fractional section 17, T. 13, R. 9; also W½ of fraction A. of fractional section 17, T. 13, R. 9. All in Calhoun county, Ala. Also Gin, Saw Mill and machinery thereon. Also one black mare, one buggy and one log cart.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to L. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., by A. S. Sherbett and wife and recorded on page 23 in book T. 2nd Vol. Register of Deeds in Trust in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I, as trustee appointed by the Register in Chancery will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door for Calhoun county, State of Ala., on Monday 28th day of November 1892, within the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: Fraction D. of section 3, also NW¼ of northeast fractional quarter of sec. 5, all in the old Cherokee line, on the South by the land of Thomas Littlejohn infrac. D. on the East by frac. C, sec. 4, all in the old Cherokee line, on the West by section 12 and 13, also frac. C, sec. 4. Also 20 acres of W½ of NW¼, sec. 4, bounded on the South by the said Cherokee line; on the North by township line of T. 12 and 13; on the East by section line between Aaron Sherbett and George Plesco and on West by section line of sec. 4 and 5. Also east part of northeast fractional quarter of sec. 5, all in the old Cherokee line, on the North by T. 13, R. 9, located and lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

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H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

## Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to The New England Mortgage Security Co. (and by said Company transferred to Rowan, Dean & Co.,) by Aaron S. Sherbett and wife, which said mortgage is recorded in Book K second vol. of Mortgage Deeds in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama. The undersigned as transferee of Rowan, Dean & Co., will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday 28th day of November 1892, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: 25 and 60-100 acres of fraction D. sec. 4, bounded on the North by the old Cherokee line; on the South by Thomas Littlejohn's line in fraction D.; on the East by fraction C. in sec. 4; on the West by sec. line of sections 4 and 5; also fraction C. in sec. 4, also 20 acres of W½ of NW¼, sec. 4, bounded on South by the old Cherokee line; on the North by township line of T. 12 and 13; on the East by settlement road between Aaron S. Sherbett and George Plesco, and on the West by section line of sections 4 and 5, all in T. 13 and R. 9, located and lying in Calhoun county and State of Alabama.

PEYTON ROWAN, Attorney.

## Deed in Trust Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by A. J. Logan and wife to L. L. Swan, Trustee, to secure Rowan, Dean & Co., and recorded on page 220 in book T. 2nd vol. Register of Deeds in Probate office for Calhoun county, Ala., I, as Trustee, appointed by the Register in Chancery, will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder before the court house door in said county and State on Monday 28th day of November 1892, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: Lot No. 10 as shown on the map of Jacksonville, Alabama, made by J. B. Williams, in which there is a two story frame building and a well of good water; and bounded as follows: On the west by Main street; on the north by an alley and north by Francis lot, east by Anthony Washington lot and on south by Nesbitt lot; in sec. 14, T. 14, R. 8, Calhoun county, Alabama.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

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## Brothers, Willett & Willett.

Attorneys at Law.  
Jacksonville and Aniston.

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Hon. Nick Stalworth of Conecuh county, was in Jacksonville Thursday. He is a candidate for solicitor, a position which he once filled with signal ability.

Mrs. Henry Reavis, well known and beloved here, died at her home in Waco, Texas, Oct. 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Reavis lived in Jacksonville some years ago.

The Third Party chap from Alexandria Valley, who tackled with his p the old Confederate General, in Jacksonville, Monday, got rather more than he bargained for. He says thank his stars that he got off with a whole hide.

Dr. Williams and Lewis Morris, although's representatives in the next legislature, have mixed with their constituents here a part of the time during court. Important local legislation will doubtless occupy some of their attention the coming session.

Notice.  
 All parties are hereby notified to come forward and settle by the first of November, if not your account will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. I mean business.  
 J. N. M. CARPENTER.  
 Oct 29-92

Mr. J. W. Coppock, Manager of the Jacksonville Ice Factory, has, after infinite trouble and expense, succeeded in turning out ice galore. Tuesday he sent out his wagon and supplied ice, free, to all who wanted it. The factory runs day and night. Ice can be had at  $\frac{3}{4}$  cts. under 100lb;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. up to 500lb; 40 cts. per hundred over 1000; 30 cents per cwt. per ton and over. Coppock is a hustler and a friend to Jacksonville.

Jim McMichael, an old Calhoun county man, now living in Illinois, is here re-visiting the scenes of his youth. He says everything up his way is lovely for the Democrats.

Grand Jury.  
 A B Scarbrough, foreman, J A Cickie, John Hanks, Jr, W F Wise, C Coker, J L Whiseau, W M Cyant, Sam Morgan, Elmore Garrett, C Crow, D D Wilkins, V L Weir, John Loyd, R C Usrey, J D Usrey, us Walden, W J Scott, M T Ledbetter.

Petit Jurors, First Week.  
 No. 1.—Moses Anderson, E Lester, M. Lina, R Johns, G Grogan, J M Maynes, L P Howell, J McReynolds, W Weaver, J Kelly, C Evans, Wm Scott.

No. 2.—R Cox, W J Bolt, Noah Stehens, R G Roberts, Al Lester, Wm Smith, Frank Sheffield, W H Maunsmith, J J Wilson, Jr, Moten Moran, A I Mintz.

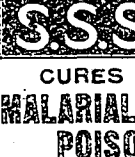
Extras.—Robt. Haralson, P. Boles

Now Excursion Rat's Columbus, and Macon Ga.  
 The East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Ry have placed on sale very low round trip excursion tickets to the "Agricultural Fair, at Macon, Ga. and the Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, at Columbus, Ga."

Tickets for special days will be sold at one cent per mile traveled Oct 25th, 26th & Nov 1st & 3rd good for 5 days from date of sale.

L. A. Bell, D.P. A.  
 W. Wrenn, C. P. A.  
 Knoxville, Tenn.

To those contemplating the purchase of a fall suit I will offer for the next ten days first class business suits at \$20. Just think of it, cheap as a hand me down. Also genuine imported clay-worsted suits at \$30, and you pay \$35 for the same quality in a ready made. If you desire a cheap A 1 suit first-class fit guaranteed, give me a call. Renovating and repairing, a specialty. W. F. Handley, Merchant Tailor, McKleroy building, entrance Eleventh street. oct31


 Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poisoning, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and other remedies, but to no effect. I could not release myself from this condition until I used a few bottles of this wonderful S.S. medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

J. A. Rice, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases called free.  
 SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ALABAMA, GA.

**Insolvent Notice.**

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
 Calhoun County. }  
 In City court of Anniston.

J. D. G. Brothers, administrator of Edward A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson, deceased, vs. Fanny B. Murray et als.

This is to certify that on the 8th day of October 1892 the Estates of E. A. Murray and Hugh Stevenson were declared insolvent by the Judge of the City Court of Anniston, and an order was passed requiring S. D. G. Brothers, Administrator of said Estates, to appear in said Court on the 14th day of December 1892, and make settlement of his accounts as such administrator, at which time all persons concerned are required to be and appear in said Court in the City of Anniston, and contest said settlement and nominate a future administrator of said Insolvent Estates if they think proper so to do. Witness my hand as Clerk of said court this October 20th, 1892.

A. H. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

Oct 29-92

**DOCTOR BILLS.**  
I have put my notes and accounts in the hands of Constable W. H. Clark, for collection. I am compelled to do this as I am going to leave on September 1st and have not the time to hunt up those owing me.  
Settlements must be made! Any arrangement Mr. Clark may make will be satisfactory to me.  
C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.  
Sept. 22-46

**TIME TABLE**  
of The E. & W. R. R.  
Trains arrive going East. 12:34 P. M.  
“ “ “ West. 7:11 P. M.  
Make close connection both going and returning from Gadsden, at Burke Station.

**Election Notice.**  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In pursuance of law an election will be held on the second Tuesday, to-wit, November 1892, it being the eighth day of said month, at the several voting places in Calhoun county, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress from the fourth congressional district of Alabama, and also for eleven presidential electors. And the following named persons have been chosen and appointed election officers at the several voting places in said county as hereinafter set forth.  
Precinct 1. A. G. Hester, H. F. Montgomery, J. N. Y. Henderson.  
Returning officer, W. H. Clark.  
Precinct 2. Charles Martin, T. A. Delham, Jule Lumpkin.  
Returning officer, E. Crossley.  
Precinct 3. T. L. Weaver, A. L. Young, W. Skelton.  
Returning officer, J. R. Lambert.  
Precinct 4. Jas. Harris, T. D. Bynum, as Murphy.  
Returning officer, F. M. Self.  
Precinct 5. E. G. Morris, Jr., R. C. Johnston, Thos. Downing.  
Returning officer, R. C. Haynie.  
Precinct 6. J. W. Williams, B. W. Luke, W. T. Blackmar.  
Returning officer, Robt B. Dickie.  
Precinct 7—Hollingsworth's—A. B. Hollingsworth, S. A. McCollum, C. V. Cowell.  
Returning officer, M. N. Weeks.  
Precinct 7—Magbee's—A. A. Williams, N. J. Stephens, S. B. White.  
Returning officer, A. Cannon.  
Precinct 8. H. B. Glover, M. A. Rhyne, C. Doss.  
Returning officer, J. H. Dale.  
Precinct 9. W. Warring, T. M. McRae, J. N. C. Boles.  
Returning officer, T. W. Wilkerson.  
Precinct 10. S. S. Love, A. B. Mosely, R. Andrews.  
Returning officer, J. T. Moody.  
Precinct 11. R. F. Watson, Clark organ, A. P. Foster.  
Returning officer, E. F. Stovall.  
Precinct 12—Iron City—W. A. Scarwoud, Wesley Wright, J. B. Cornick.  
Returning officer, G. W. Brown.  
Precinct 12—Choccolocco—S. N. Milgan, C. L. Powell, Chas. Vanzant.  
Returning officer, J. W. Hughes.  
Precinct 13—Oxford—R. M. Johnson, P. Haynes, A. C. Stuckey.  
Returning officer, M. T. Hanna.  
Precinct 13—Oxanne—W. F. Hanna, F. F. Edmondson, E. M. Lewis.  
Returning officer, J. D. Newsome.  
Precinct 14. W. H. Vinson, J. N. I. Shibley, D. T. Macon.  
Returning officer, W. J. McCrell.  
Precinct 15—Ward 1—J. D. Green, J. King, W. H. Shaddock.  
Returning officer, W. M. Payne.  
Precinct 15—Ward 2—G. W. Wetzel, D. Leak, T. G. Dunn.  
Returning officer, J. H. Mansfield.  
Precinct 15—Ward 3—C. L. Quinn, J. Baker, Thomas Willets.  
Returning officer, R. H. Roberts.  
Precinct 15—Ward 4—S. P. Kennedy, E. J. Olmstead, T. S. Richardson.  
Returning officer, John Hunter.  
Precinct 16. James Stewart, J. J. Wilson, Sr., J. N. O. Graham.  
Returning officer, W. H. Alread.  
Precinct 17. E. S. Seaman, O. M. Avenport, G. W. Dunstan.  
Returning officer, J. P. Story.  
Precinct 18. E. D. Meharg, J. C. Little, C. I. Greer.  
Returning officer, J. P. Crookan.  
EMMETT F. CROOK,  
J. N. O. P. WEAVER,  
Circuit Clerk.  
ED G. CALDWELL,  
Sheriff.  
I hereby appoint the foregoing named Returning Officers special Deputy Sheriffs whose duty it shall be to maintain good order, and allow the free and full exercise of the right of balloting except while voting.  
ED G. CALDWELL,  
sheriff.  
oct1-5t

**Probate Court Notice.**  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.  
In Probate Court Calhoun County, Regular Term Sept. 12, 1892.  
John B. Broughton, Dec. Est. of  
D. G. Brothers, Adm'r.  
This day came S. D. G. Brothers the administrator of the Estate of John B. Broughton, deceased, and presents to this Court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order of sale of real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of division among the heirs upon the grounds that the lands cannot be equitably divided therefor; which said petition is examined by this Court and placed on the file for notice of all concerned, and is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 27th day of October 1892, be, and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set for and to hear and determine the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested, to be and appear before the Court on the 27th day of October 1892 then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.  
EMMETT F. CROOK,  
sep17-36 Judge Probate Court.

**Final Settlement.**  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**Calhoun County.**  
 In Probate Court, Special Term,  
 1892.  
 Came this day S D G Brothers the  
 administrator of Jno. B. Broughton  
 deceased and filed his account and  
 vouchers for the final settlement of  
 the estate, and the 15th day of No-  
 vember next, to-wit: the 15th day of  
 November 1892, having been appoint-  
 ed by the Court for examining, audit-  
 ing and stating the same, notice is  
 hereby given to all parties interested  
 to appear at the Term of the Court  
 to contest the same, if they think proper.  
 Given under my hand at office,  
 October 18, 1892.  
 EMMETT F. CROOK,  
 Judge of Probate Court.

**Insolvent Notice.**  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**Calhoun County.**  
 In Probate Court for said County  
 (E. G. Lee) special term Octo-  
 ber 14th 1892.  
 The creditors of the Estate of E. G.  
 Lee deceased will take notice that S.  
 G. Brothers the administrator of the  
 estate of E. G. Lee deceased, this  
 day filed in Court his report in writ-  
 ing and under oath stating that to  
 the best of his knowledge and infor-  
 mation said estate is insolvent, and  
 asking that the same be so declared.  
 On 22nd day of November, A. D. 1892  
 appointed for the hearing and de-  
 termination of said report, and you  
 will appear in said Court and con-  
 test the same if you think proper.  
 EMMETT F. CROOK,  
 Judge of Probate.

**Administrator's Sale of Land.**  
 In pursuance of an order and de-  
 cree of the Probate Court for Cal-  
 houn County, Alabama, made on the  
 7th day of September A. D. 1892, I  
 as the Administrator of the estate  
 of O. A. Finch deceased, offer for  
 sale to the highest bidder at pub-  
 lic sale on the premises, on Wed-  
 nesday November 8th, 1892 the  
 following lands belonging to said es-  
 tate to-wit: The South half of South  
 east quarter and South East quarter  
 of South West quarter and Fourteen  
 acres of South east of North West  
 quarter of South East quarter and  
 seven acres in South west corner of  
 North East quarter of South East  
 quarter all of Sec. 35 also Twenty  
 acres across North end of North  
 east quarter of Sec. Two all in Town-  
 ship thirteen, Range six in Calhoun  
 County, Ala.  
 Term of sale one half cash and the  
 balance in twelve months and the  
 interest from day of sale. Note with  
 good security will be required.  
 This October 18th, A. D. 1892.  
 M. E. FINCH,  
 Administrator.

**Farm for Rent.**  
 A good little farm, with neat, five  
 room cottage, in corporate limits of  
 Jacksonville, within easy walk of  
 State Normal school. Splendid op-  
 portunity for some farmer who may  
 wish to move to town for the educa-  
 tion of his children. Rent moderate.  
 Apply to B. H. Denman, Jackson-  
 ville, Ala.

**Petition for Insolvency.**  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**Calhoun County.**  
 In Probate Court for said  
 County, Special Term, Septem-  
 ber 4th, 1892.  
 This day comes Benjamin Mount  
 administrator of the estate of  
 J. A. Mount, deceased, and files in  
 Court his report in writing and un-  
 der oath stating that to the best of  
 his knowledge and belief, said estate  
 is insolvent, and asking that the  
 same be so declared. It is ordered  
 by the court that the 7th day Novem-  
 ber 1892 be and is set aside for  
 hearing and determining said report,  
 and this to notify all persons con-  
 cerned to be and appear in my said  
 Court in the town of Jacksonville,  
 Ala., on said day, and contest said  
 report if they think proper.  
 EMMETT F. CROOK,  
 Judge of Probate.

**Non-Resident Notice.**  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**Calhoun County.**  
 In Circuit Court of Calhoun county  
 Alabama vs.  
 Southern Jellico Coal Co.,  
 vs.  
 J. E. Cowden.  
 Whereas, The above entitled cause  
 has begun in this court by the iss-  
 uance of an attachment against the  
 said J. E. Cowden, which  
 said attachment has been by the  
 sheriff of Calhoun county, returned  
 to me, the Clerk of this court, exe-  
 cuted by levying the same upon the  
 following described real estate to-wit:  
 NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 10;  
 also two acres of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec.  
 2, T. 13, R. 10, in Piedmont, Calhoun  
 County of Alabama, and it appearing  
 that the said J. E. Cowden is a non-  
 resident of the State of Alabama,  
 whose place of residence is unknown,  
 he is therefore to notify the said J.  
 E. Cowden of the issuance of said  
 attachment and the execution there-  
 of, and that the same will stand for  
 trial at the Spring Term, 1893, of this  
 court to be held on 4th Monday in  
 April 1893.  
 Given under my hand this 29th  
 day of Sept. 1892.  
 JNO. P. WEAVER,  
 Clerk.

**Probate Court Notice.**  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**Calhoun County.**  
 In Probate Court, for said County  
 Special Term, September 16th 1892.  
 This day comes Mary J. Brewton  
 deceased, and files in Court the ac-  
 count and vouchers of said C. W.  
 Brewton deceased, Commissioner for  
 the sale of the Griffin lot in the town  
 of Jacksonville, Alabama, for final  
 settlement of the same, and it ap-  
 pearing as such Commissioner, it  
 is therefore ordered by the Court  
 that the 17th day of October A. D.  
 1892 be and is hereby appointed a day  
 upon which to examine, pass upon  
 and allow said account, and make  
 said settlement, and all persons  
 interested in said settlement, are  
 hereby notified to be and appear  
 in my office in the town of Jack-  
 sonville, Ala., on said day and con-  
 test said settlement if they see proper.  
 EMMETT F. CROOK,  
 Judge of Probate.

# Arrival of New Fall Goods

## AT ULLMAN BROS.

We have received full lines of Dress Goods and Dry Goods, suitable for men and Boys School Clothing.

Pretty, desirable all and half wool and cotton Dress Goods, which we will sell at a real cheap.

A beautiful line of Ladies' and Childrens' Handkerchiefs, fast Black Hose, Black and White Corsets, and Black makes, at the right prices. Standard Prints 4-4, 6-4 and 10-4 Shetings. Also Towels, Napkins and Linens, at prices to suit the times.

300 Boys' Suits just received, from 5 to 16 years from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

500 Men's Frock and Sack Suits, elegant quality, neat pretty patterns, all colors, from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

250 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, desirable quality, pretty dark patterns, from \$2.00 to \$2.00.

A desirable and elegant line of Mens' Dress and Business Pants, medium weights, in neat patterns and splendid quality, from \$2.25 up.

Mens' and Boys' Leather Shoes for \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00; best shoe made for the money.

A beautiful line of Fall Hats in Derby, Crush and Soft Fur Hats, latest styles and best quality for the money.

75 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Trunks received last Saturday, which we are able to sell for less than ever sold in the city.

Our Mr. Ullman has been in the Eastern Markets for the last four weeks, and has been able to secure many Bargains in Stylish and Desirable Goods, and we will give our Customers the Benefit.

Respectfully,

**ULLMAN BROS.**

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## RECEIVING DAILY

A FULL LINE OF

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Prints, Gingham, Dress Goods, Notions, Household Linens, Bleached Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables &c.,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Underwear, Hosiery, Ladies' and Childrens' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of

## Gents' Furnishings.

We are expecting daily a full stock of Clements & Balls' FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.

Come and learn our prices for the hard times

In my Grocery Department you will find the "Patents" and cheaper grade of flour, brown and granulated sugars, N.O. Syrups, Lard and Meat. Everything to make complete a general stock of merchandise.

P. ROWAN.

---

## STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

### Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

## No Sale--No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

---

## WE HAVE

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

## Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

## Come and See Us

HAMMOND & CROOK.

---

## JOHN RAMAGNANO,

AT HIS

## OLD STAND,

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be had in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Claret, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

## Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at lowest figures.

## Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

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### TIME TABLE NO. 73, BETWEEN CARTERSVILLE AND PEEL CITY

In Effect at 5:00 a. m., Monday, September 28th, 1891.

WEST BOUND. Read down.				EAST BOUND. Read up.			
No. 51.	No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	
4:59pm	5:29pm	10:00am	Up	Cartersville.	Ar	4:29pm	8:29am
4:59pm	6:14	10:26		Stilesboro.	Ar	3:52	8:28
5:10	6:45	11:12		Rockmart.	Ar	3:07	7:53
5:15	7:20	11:28	Ar	Cedartown.	Ar	2:21	7:29pm
		12:00pm	Up		Ar	2:10	
		1:18		Medford.	Ar	12:47	
		1:55		E. & W. Junction.	Ar	12:19pm	
		2:15		Duke's.	Ar	11:45	
		2:45	Ar	Rockmart.	Ar	10:15	
		3:21	Up	Rockmart.	Ar	10:05	
		4:11	Ar	Ced. Ht.	Ar	9:25	
		5:20	Up	Peel City.	Ar	9:00am	

Trains marked \* Daily; + Daily, except Sunday; † Sunday only.



